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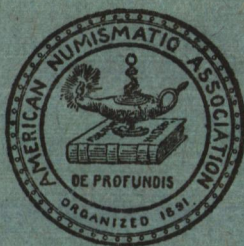
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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

APRIL 1928



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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Barbaric Imitations of Ancient Coins in Central and Northern Europe.

By DR. JULIUS CAHN, Frankfort-a-Main.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927.)

During all ages numismatists and archaeologists of the entire civilized world have occupied themselves with the study of the coins of the ancient Greeks and Romans and have admired the classic beauty of these coinages. On the other hand, it is only in more recent times that research and study has been applied to the question how the culture of the Greeks and Romans has been reflected upon the other people of Europe, whom they usually designated with an expression of contempt, as "barbarians." The influence of the ancient civilization of Hellas and Rome upon these people has been a tremendous one and it is of the greatest interest to observe how these "barbarians" attempted to imitate, in their own way and through the primitive means of their own art and to adapt to their own purposes, the coins which came into their hands through the channels of commerce from these centers of civilization at that time. For that reason I may be permitted, before this assembly of numismatic enthusiasts, all of whom have had frequent occasion to see and admire the beauty of ancient coins, to point out this field of numismatics, which heretofore has had very little study.



Ill. 1.

There were two principal highways by which commerce, and with it coins, the medium of commerce, could penetrate from the countries around the Black Sea and the Mediterranean to the center and the north of Europe—two broad river valleys. Foremost, the ancient highway of nations leading upstream via the Danube from Thrace through Dacia and Pannonia (the present-day Hungary) into the countries around the upper Danube, and those rivers emptying into the North Sea which had been settled first by the Celts and later by the Germans. Let us first follow this road and the changes which some of the most frequent late Greek coin types experienced there. Opposite the south coast of Thrace there was situated the large island of Thasos, with its gold and silver mines, which, especially since the third century B. C., formed the basis of voluminous issues of coins. The well-known type of the tetradrachms of Attic currency value issued at Thasos was the youthful head of the god of wine, Dionysos, with curly hair and adorned with a wreath of grape vines, on the reverse showing the standing figure of Heracles with the lion skin resting upon a cudgel, surrounded by a Greek legend. (Ill. 1.) This coin must have been very popular with the people of Thrace, for in these localities we find frequently not only the

originals which were struck in Thasos, but these tribes, since the second century B. C., began to imitate these tetradrachms in their own coinages. At first the imitations closely followed the originals and one can conclude particularly from the misunderstood or coarsened Greek inscriptions that it was "barbarian" hands which had cut these dies. These first imitations are called "slightly barbarian." But soon this deterioration increased and the farther the tribes were located from the country of origin of the coin the worse it became, as the imitations themselves, in turn, were used as originals for further and still more exaggerated imitations. As the next step, the inscription, which the "barbarians" of course could not understand, was treated as an ornament, so that soon in place of the letters two rows of pearls surrounded the portrait of Hercules. Then, further, the imitators attacked the head of Dionysos; the wreath of vines became grossly enlarged, the hair under it became turned like corkscrews, the chin pushed forward and then ornamented with a strong beard, until finally the entire head was dissolved into ornaments which gave no further indication of what the original had looked like. On the other hand, the figure of Hercules went through a similar transformation which finally received the head of a bird and in the end looked like an ornamented bird. This transition can be easily followed in our illustrations. (Ills. 2 to 7.) It is quite remarkable how the preference of the "barbarians" for the ornament has been worked out on their coins; all the ornamental features of the original were retained and enlarged, especially the wreaths, while heads and figures, step by step, dissolved themselves into ornaments. We shall observe this also with the other types we shall presently study.

More important and of the greatest lasting influence upon the people of Central and Northern Europe as far up as Britain were the coins of King Philip II of Macedonia (359 to 336 B. C.), above all, the so-called Philip staters. This phenomenon is really not so remarkable if you consider that the coinage of Macedonia under his rule, and still more under the rule of his son, Alexander the Great, had become the first international coinage, as it were, which was known to the ancients. The type of these staters, of course, is generally known. On the obverse it shows the powerful bearded head of the national deity of Macedonia, Zeus of Dodona, adorned with the laurel wreath; upon the reverse a naked youth mounted upon a vigorous war horse, surrounded by the name of the King. Countless are the imitations which this type produced in almost all "barbaric" countries in which primarily the picture of the horse must have made a powerful impression. In the first place, it was the so-called Danube Celts, the Celtic tribes who had penetrated farthest east into Dacia and Pannonia, the present-day Hungary, who for centuries adhered to this type and who changed it into ever-new varieties until it could no longer even be recognized. It is hard to describe in words this gradual transformation. I have therefore put together in eighteen illustrations (Ills. 8 to 25) the most characteristic types, starting from the Macedonian original, with its splendid coin style, down to its complete decay. Here also we may observe the preference for the ornamental. The laurel wreath on the Zeus head is always prominent, while hair and beard of the god end up in lines and spirals. Of course the horse survived on the coins much longer than its rider.

As regards ancient gold coins, the gold staters of Alexander the Great, the first international gold coins, were primarily the ones to be imitated by the "barbarians." The beautiful helmeted head of Pallas Athene on the obverse, the winged figure of Nike on the reverse, again and again experienced new transformations. Especially the figure of Victory has been grossly misunderstood and on the oldest gold coins of the Germans in the south of Germany she even appears as an owl. In further complete decay, which no longer shows any resemblance to the original, they deteriorate into the gold pieces called "rainbow bowls" (*regenbogenschüsselchen*), which the tribe of the Boji in Bohemia and Bavaria and the Rhine Germans had issued. They owe their name to the ancient German legend that the rainbow was supported at its ends by angels upon golden bowls which they would leave behind after the disappearance of the rainbow in order that pious shepherds might find them. After thunderstorms when the earth had been washed away in the mountains such gold coins sometimes were actually found. (Ill. 26 and 27.)

The second artery of traffic for ancient commerce to Central and North



Ills. 2 to 7.
Numbers run consecutively across page.



Ills. 8 to 16.
Numbers run consecutively across page.



Ills. 17 to 25.
 Numbers run consecutively across page.

Europe was the valley of the Rhone, in the south of France. At the mouth of the Rhone lay the old metropolis of Massilia (Marseilles), a Greek colony whence commerce traveled up the river to the interior of Gaul and to the Rhine, and on the other hand through the lateral valley of the Soane to the Lake of Geneva into the country of the Helvetians and to the Upper Rhine.



Ill. 26.



Ill. 27.



In the upper part of Germany the two highways crossed and continued to the north. The coins of the city of Massilia were imitated only in the south of France. On the other hand, the Gallo Celts, the inhabitants of Central and North France, were very active in the imitation of ancient coins. In the hoards which have been found it is possible to distinguish the characteristics of the various Gallic tribes. Here the gold stater of Tarentum, with the



Ill. 28



Ill. 29.



head of Amphrodite on the obverse, and the horseman on the reverse, has frequently served as model, as well as the later Tarentum gold stater with the head of Hercules and the chariot (biga) and its charioteer. Here, also, the heads were ornamented and the entire field was filled with ornaments, as can be observed on a gold stater of the Parisii, the inhabitants of the re-



Ill. 30.



Ill. 31.

gion around Paris (Ill. 28). Further to the north, in the land of the Morini and of the Curiosolites, on the north coast of France, the type has decayed further and the horse receives the head of a man (Androkephalos) and makes a most fantastic impression (Ill. 29). On the gold coins of the Treveri, near the present city of Treves, the head has been changed completely into an ornament, only the horse still remains recognizable (Ill. 30), while



Ill. 32.

the gold coins of the Helvetians to the south in the present-day Switzerland show much greater resemblance to the beautiful ancient model (Ill. 31). With the British Celts in England the original pictures of the coins appear completely disfigured. The head frequently is replaced by a twig and only the horse has remained. It is hardly likely that anyone can recognize at

first sight upon the small British coin that the model for the animal on the obverse had been the Roman she-wolf which had nursed Romulus and Remus (Ill. 32).

Of course, the coins of the Roman Emperors also were imitated by the "barbarians," especially by the Germans along the borders of the Empire. Heads and figures were deteriorated, the inscriptions treated as ornaments. This continued until far into the period of the Great Migrations, and even during the Middle Ages we find coins the types of which were influenced by the coinages of the Roman Emperors.

In the space of this paper it was possible to show only the change and development on a few principal types. For any one interested in these barbaric coins, I would refer to the book of Dr. Robert Forrer, "Numismatics of the Celts of the Rhine and Danube Countries," Strassburg, 1908, which contains a detailed study and voluminous fine illustrations. In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that the art of these Celtic and Germanic people, although it is a far step from the classic art of the Greeks and Romans, is, nevertheless, highly remarkable on account of its primitive struggle with form and its strongly developed sense for ornament, and the study of this art shows us the rise of art with primitive people and also explains to us the ancient highways of commerce.

THE UNJUST JUDGE.

(Lines suggested by a lepton of Pontius Pilate.)

Oh wretched judge! What fate is thine!
 Oh dull of wit! Couldst not divine
 The potency of that lowly Man
 Who stood before thee, limp and wan?
 Didst thou have eyes and could not trace
 The glory shining on His face?
 Oh timid judge! Why fear the might
 Of cowards thronged before thy sight?
 But hearing menace in their cries
 Thou turnst thy gaze from His sad eyes.
 "Away with Him!" thy dread command.
 Now, thou thyself the culprit stand
 Condemned to everlasting scorn
 Of all the ages yet unborn.

GEORGE A. PIPES.

LINDBERGH RECEIVES MEDAL IN HAVANA.

During his visit to Havana, Cuba, as a good-will ambassador to Mexico and the Central American republics, Colonel Lindbergh was presented a medal by the Province of Havana.

The obverse has a panel across the center, showing the route he followed in his flight to Paris. The inscription reads (translation): "Council and Government of the Province of Havana, Republic of Cuba, Havana, 8 February, 1928." The reverse inscription reads: "Medal of Honor Given by the Province of Havana to Charles A. Lindbergh for His Heroic Service to the Science of Aviation."

While in Havana Colonel Lindbergh was also presented a medal by the Republic of Cuba commemorating his flight to Paris.

HOW CARELESS SOME PEOPLE ARE!

For a few weeks after the Christmas season has passed the auditing departments of many telephone companies will spend a certain amount of time in sending checks for \$4.95 and similar amounts to patrons who have dropped gold pieces into the booth phone slot in place of nickels, which are approximately the same size. Last year the New York Telephone Company reported sixty-nine such cases.—New York Times.

Notable Inscriptions on Coins.

By GEORGE A. PIPES.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927.)

A lioness was twitted with having but one offspring. She replied: "Unum, sed leonem." (One, but a lion.) Considering the recent supremacy of the American dollar, the words of the lioness might make a more appropriate motto for our coinage than "E Pluribus Unum." (One from many.) And the latter motto might well have graced the German mark or the Russian ruble—that is, of course, if the motto referred to the coin itself. What it really means, however, is the formation of one Government from the Thirteen States. The United Provinces of Holland was a Government formed in the same manner from many independent States. The motto adopted by Holland was: "In union small things grow." (*Concordia res parvae crescunt.*) This expressed in brief the success of a great political experiment similar to our own.

An especially appropriate motto is that of France: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." (*Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite.*) No lover of liberty can be insensible to this watchword of the Revolution, which compressed in one phrase the teachings of the political prophet, Rousseau. The motto gives expression to a political ideal, born only after a travail of blood and terror. It denoted a new order of things. The old abuses and the old inequality were to pass forever.

Another legend of special interest to Americans is that appearing on a necessity copper coin of the French Revolution, issued in 1792. It is a piece of 5 sols of Monneron. The legend is: "To live free or to die." (*Vivre libres ou mourir.*) This is no doubt a paraphrase of Patrick Henry's famous utterance: "Give me liberty or give me death."

The United States, with the inspiration of a glorious history, should have created a more perfect motto than "In God We Trust." This has literary merit, it is true, and voices a noble aspiration, but it fails to express a national ideal or a national tradition, which the motto on the coinage should do. On the contrary, its adoption was a distinct departure from a fundamental principle of our Government. The United States Government is a non-religious organization. It is not opposed to religion, but its policy is to insure the individual perfect freedom in respect of his religion by preventing the application on him of any political pressure. It was not through an oversight, therefore, that the founders of the republic omitted all reference to the Deity on our coinage. The motto under discussion was first adopted in 1866, when the people, suffering from the agonies inflicted by the Civil War, were ready to turn for consolation to religion. A clergyman named Watkinson first proposed "God, Liberty, Law." This was changed later to its present form by Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury. About twenty years ago President Roosevelt advocated the discontinuance of this motto, but his suggestion met with a storm of opposition from the churchmen, who thought they saw in the proposal a national declaration in favor of atheism. We could not have done better, however, than the adoption of the single word "Liberty" upon our coins. It expresses the one great political ideal of America. We were wise to reject the suggestion in our early pattern pieces, the half-disme and the Birch cent, "Liberty, the Parent of Science and Industry." That does not tell half of the blessings of liberty. The single word implies very much more than that, and is much more expressive than any elucidation of the term could be.

The religious motto has always been a favorite. Although the cynical may ascribe this to a natural affinity between the Church and coin of the realm, a more optimistic view is that religion furnishes the idealism desired in a legend, and the use of well-known Bible phrases finds a ready response in the masses of the people. The use of the religious motto on coins by the rulers has not always been confined to the pure in heart. A case in point is that of the great sheik, Henry VIII, who, after beheading half a dozen wives, more or less, could inscribe on his coins without batting an eye, "I have chosen the Lord as my helper." Many other instances could be cited if we were fond of dwelling upon the frailties of human nature. It was Henry VIII to whom was first applied the title Defender of the Faith (*Fidei*

defensor), a royal title still inscribed on English coins. It did not appear on the coinage, however, until the reign of George I. The faith which Henry defended, however, was not the Established Church of England, of which he was the first head, but the Church of Rome, which he defended by writing a book in answer to the onslaughts of Martin Luther. Pope Leo X conferred upon him the title in appreciation of his great services to the Catholic Church. That, of course, was before he had looked upon his Queen's lady in waiting, Anne Boleyn, and saw that she was fair and before the Pope forbade his divorce from Queen Katherine to marry Anne.

Not only is the religious motto frequent on coins, but it has been the medium for the carrying on of religious controversy. The Byzantine Emperor, Justinian II (685-711), a Christian monarch, inscribed on his coins: "Jesus Christ, the King of Kings." A Mohammedan contemporary, the Calif Abdel-Melik, of an argumentative turn, answered this with a coin bearing an inscription repudiating the Christian Trinity and saying: "God is One. God is the Eternal. He begetteth not; neither is He begotten. There is none that is like unto Him." From this it is evident that the Mohammedans do not claim divinity for their prophet as the Christians do.

Inscriptions have not always been as idealistic as those just mentioned. The other extreme is exemplified in the too practical motto on Franklin's fugio cent: "Mind your business," and Swiss coins proclaiming that "Idleness is robbery" and enjoining us to "work and save." The advice is not so bad in itself from the point of view of self-interest, but it is not inspiring and does not appeal to the altruistic in our nature. At all events, mottoes of this kind could never become very popular.

We find much more charm in the legend on a coin of the Archduke Maximilian, who afterwards became Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1493-1519). Upon his betrothal he made a valentine of his coins, which bore this remarkable inscription: "Behold, thou art all fair, my love." In this ecstasy do we not envision the fatuous Don Quixote sighing for his Dulcinea? This was the age of romance, and Maximilian's legend but reflected the spirit of the time. The same may be said of the coin of Ferdinand and Isabella, issued about the same time. The marriage of the two sovereigns of Aragon and Castile united the two kingdoms into that of Spain and was commemorated by a coin bearing the very appropriate legend: "Whom God hath joined let no man put asunder." (*Quos deus coniungit homo non s.*) Undoubtedly this inscription referred to the union of the two countries as well as the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella. This seems more likely when we find that the same inscription appears on a Scotch coin of Charles I and could have no other significance than the then recent union of England and Scotland, in 1602, when the father of Charles, James VI of Scotland, became James I of England.

There is pathos in another coin of Charles, issued when he was besieged by Cromwell at Pontefract Castle. It was a necessity shilling, dated 1648, and issued just before his capture and his tragic death on the block. Poor Charles, vainly trying to put a little courage into the drooping hearts of his supporters, adopted the legend: "As long as I breathe, I hope." (*Dum spiro, spero.*) His brave words were to little purpose, confronted, as he was, by the relentless Commoner.

A few years before Ferdinand of Aragon succeeded to the throne there was another Ferdinand crowned at Naples (1424-94). His coins bore the inscription: "Crowned because undoubtedly legitimate." (*Coronatus qua legetime certa.*) No doubt legitimate birth was a rare distinction in those times and in that vicinity, but a more modest man would have refrained from boasting so loudly about it. And, sad to relate, Ferdinand, like many another boaster, was just the opposite of what he claimed to be! For this reason the Pope refused to recognize him as a lawful sovereign. Soon, however, that Pope was succeeded by another who was not so fussy and was quite willing to overlook any slight irregularity in the King's family tree.

In accurately characterizing Ferdinand we are forcibly reminded of another king who lived a century before. He was the King of Castile in 1350 and was called Peter the Cruel. His coins bore the inscription: "I despise my enemies." (*Ego dispiciam inimicos.*) From all accounts of his atrocities, it is quite evident that his statement was sincere.

It remained for our own generation, however, to produce the most blood-thirsty inscription ever on a coin. It was the famous "Death to Huerta"

peso. (Muera Huerta.) It was issued in 1914, by order of Generals Contreras and Cenicerros, during the Mexican Revolution. It is said that Huerta was so enraged over this coin that he made an order prescribing the penalty of death for those found in possession of it.

From visions of cruelty and bloodshed we turn to thoughts more gentle. The good frau Sophia, widow of Christian I, Elector of Saxony, was left, on his death, with three small boys, Christian, John George, and Augustus. When they had grown to young manhood, Sophia, bursting with parental pride, could not refrain from thinking of her deceased husband, who had been denied, by his untimely death, the joy of witnessing the rearing of his stalwart sons. She issued a golden ducat, in 1616, bearing the legend: "Happy the man who may rejoice in his children." (*Woldem der freudan sein kinderlebt.*)

You may imagine the disdain of Noah upon listening to a report of the Johnstown flood. With similar feelings must Menelek, Emperor of Abyssinia, listen to the vain boastings of old families and ancient lineage. He is a branch of the oldest family tree in the world, a direct descendant from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. We must take this statement on faith, and faith, according to Mark Twain, is "believin' what you know ain't so." Menelek's coins of 1887 displayed the motto of the House of David: "The Lion of the House of Judah has conquered." Another inscription on the coin is: "Ethiopia stretches out her hands to God alone." Inscriptions such as these seem to belong naturally to ancient times. It is surprising to conceive a modern coin with such legends.

The phrase so frequently seen on coins, "By the Grace of God" (*Dei Gratia* or *D. G.*), first appeared on the coins of the Frankish King, Charles the Bald (843-877). It was a legend to become a favorite with royalty. No doubt it was a pleasant fiction to ascribe to the intervention of the Deity their succession to the throne, by whatever foul means it may have been accomplished.

We find some mottoes on coins which apparently have no relevancy whatever, such as that appearing on some of the English coins of modern issue: "Shame to him who thinks evil of it." (*Honi soit que mal y pense.*) This phrase had its origin in an early English legend. King Edward III of England, in 1344 or thereabouts, picked up a garter dropped by the Countess of Salisbury at a ball and placed it on his knee. This caused a smile from his courtiers. He rebuked them with the phrase above quoted. This incident formed the foundation and the name of the Order of the Garter, an honor now greatly coveted. The motto appears on the arms of George I, upon whom the order was conferred, and has since been repeated on English coins of recent issue.

You will find upon English coins for over four hundred years, beginning with Edward III (1327) and ending with George III, a claim that the King of England was also King of France. This is very curious, since during practically all of this time the French kings were reigning independently of England and maintaining diplomatic relations with England. During all this time England made very few attempts to make good the claim. A notable one, however, was when Henry V, about 1428, invaded France and was opposed by Joan of Arc.

Half the entertainment and instruction derived from collecting coins is gained through paying attention to the inscriptions. The few I have described here will suffice to indicate the wide range of ideas expressed in them and the diversity of personalities revealed through them, that which is wise and foolish, exalted and trivial. And if you believe that the "proper study of mankind is man," you can learn much from these mute witnesses of bygone times.

COINAGE FOR FEBRUARY, 1928.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States in February, 1928, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 1,725,000.
 Silver—Standard Dollars, 982,000.
 Nickel—Five Cents, 3,822,000.
 Bronze—One Cent, 1,500,000.

Note on the "Perkin Warbeck Groat," Dated 1494.

By CHARLES N. SCHMALL, New York City.

It is now established that the so-called "Perkin Warbeck Groat," which has been termed by some writers as the first English coin with a date, is neither English nor a coin. This silver jeton, or token, was minted at Tournay, in Flanders, the native town of the young pretender to the throne of England. It is presumed that Warbeck (or Werbecque) carried with him several thousand of these pieces to the British Isles, intending to distribute them among the acclaiming crowds had he succeeded in deposing Henry VII. In view of the great rarity of the piece today, it is probable that the agents of the British Government seized and destroyed all the specimens they could lay their hands upon. There is no doubt in my mind that the reverse inscription on this token, conveying a veiled threat to the English monarch, was largely responsible for Perkin's untimely end on the gallows in 1499.

The inscription on the obverse reads: DOMINE SALVVM FAC REGEM and means "God Save the King." The wording on the reverse of the jeton runs thus: MANI TECKEL PHARES. This is a quotation of the Hebrew phrase, "Mani Mani Teckel Vpharsin," celebrated in Biblical history and known as "the handwriting on the wall." This enigmatical sentence appeared during a feast of Belshazzar, King of the Chaldeans, and was interpreted by Daniel to foreshadow the doom of this ruler, a prophecy which was promptly fulfilled, B. C. 556.

Whether the incorporation of this jeton into the English series is justifiable or not is a debatable question, in view of the fact that Warbeck was not an Englishman, nor was the piece minted on English territory. There is even less ground for including it in the French series, as has been done. At best it can be regarded merely as a foreign importation. Nevertheless, by reason of its bearing the shields and national emblems of England and France, it has assumed great numismatic and historic importance among English and French collectors. Furthermore, on account of its extreme rarity it commands a high price. A similar interest attaches to the Tournay groat struck in two varieties in 1513 by Henry VIII during the siege of this Flemish city. (See Ruding, Plate VII, No. 14, and Supplement II, Plate XII, No. 9). Of the second variety, only three examples are known.

The Perkin Warbeck jeton is illustrated and described in the following works:

Hennin, *Anglo-Gallic Coins*, Plate III, No. 1.

Ruding, *Supplement I*, Plate III, No. 33.

Franks and Grueber, *Medallic Illustrations of English History*, Volume I, Page 21, No. 3.

Montague, Hyman, *Catalogue of his Collection*, Part II, Plate V, No. 690, sold in London, 1896.

There was also a specimen in the Jenks Collection, No. 1154, sold a few years ago in Philadelphia.

This piece was said to have emanated from the Marsham Collection, London, 1888.

Chronology of Principal Events in Warbeck's Life.

1474—Born at Tournay, the son of a Flemish merchant.

1490—He appeared at the Court of Margaret of York, Duchess of Burgundy and sister of Edward IV, of England, representing himself as Richard, Duke of York, the younger of the two sons of Edward IV, who were generally believed to have been murdered in the Tower of London.

1491—Landed at Cork, in Ireland.

1492—Received at the Court of Charles VIII of France in Paris.

1493—Went to Vienna, at the invitation of Maximilian I, to attend the funeral of the latter's father, the Emperor Frederick III.

1494—Duchess of Burgundy bestowed upon him the title of "The White Rose of England."

1495—Landed on the coast of Kent in July. Sir William Stanley executed on a charge of treason, due to an unfounded suspicion that he was secretly in sympathy with the movement to recognize Warbeck. This nobleman it was who had crowned Henry at Bosworth after having saved his life in the battle!

1496—Went to Scotland, where he was acknowledged by the King, James IV. Married Lady Catherine Gordon.

1497—After some time spent in travels at sea, he sailed from Scotland to Cornwall. Was unsuccessful in attempts to capture Exeter and Taunton. Proceeded to Beaulieu in Hampshire. Upon the promise of a pardon he gave himself up

and was imprisoned in the Tower of London. There he became acquainted with the Earl of Warwick.

1498—Forced to make a public "confession" of his plot and to reveal his identity.

1499—Escaped from the Tower. Recaptured and accused later of plotting a second escape with his fellow prisoner, the Earl of Warwick. Hanged at Tyburn on November 23rd. Warwick was beheaded on Tower Hill.

September, 1928.

ABBREVIATIONS ON COINS.

In Mr. Charles H. Schmall's very interesting list of errors on coins—published in the March issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*—ample evidence that many a mediaeval die-cutter was a bad speller and many a mint superintendent an economical fellow—he includes one form which I do not think an error. It is one of the forms listed under No. 1—an abbreviation of Christ's name as XC. On Byzantine coins one finds a peculiar form of abbreviation by the first and last letters of a word (usually connected by a line written above each pair). And the two names most usually so abbreviated are those of Christ and Mary (Mother of God). The C is a round form of the Greek Sigma and is very common on coins from the latest centuries before Christ, and almost universal on coins of imperial times. Since Byzantine gold went far from Byzantium I can well believe that a die-cutter might use the form XC in Central Europe, with fair confidence. I believe in the Greek Church the fingers of the hand in blessing were sometimes held in a position to suggest ICXC.

The use of X in Xmas, etc., has the justification that Greek Chi is not merely Ch, but a letter which represents a single sound, and a purist might defend it on that score. But I suspect the letter really was used because it is both an initial of Christos and a symbol of the cross! Cmas would suggest "hundred mass" to a person used to C as an abbreviation, and hence I suppose never became popular if it was used at all. XPS is indeed a curious combination—the initials used on the labarum as the sign of Christ's name, and the S of a Latin nominative—but the Middle Ages would have the Apostles and the Nymphs in a single poem, as does the Renaissance, and mixed their less Greek with much Latin! There is no good reason for it—but they did not mind.

THOMAS OLLIVE MABBOTT.

Evanston, Ill., March 15.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "NUGGET."

"Nugget," which we understand to mean a lump of pure gold, is one of the few words in our language which has the power to rouse the imagination, which brings to the mind pictures of hardy prospectors staking out hazardous claims, of venturesome Forty-Niners setting out in caravans of covered wagons for the transcontinental Eldorado of their dreams.

Just what the correct origin of the word is appears a bit doubtful. Strict etymologists assert that "nugget" is a corruption of the word "ingot" or "mingot," which is the pure metal as taken from the crucible after melting.

However, there are those who differ. We have it on excellent authority that the word "nugget" was introduced into our speech by Englishmen who got it from the Bengalese, who use the expression "nugget pisa" to mean "hard cash," and that this in turn is derived from the Persian "nugud," meaning "ready money."

THE CENT STILL A POPULAR COIN.

The cent, despite the high cost of most everything, still remains a medium of exchange not to be scoffed at. One company reports that in 1927 a total of 3,500,000,000 copper cents passed through its vending machines in payment for chewing gum, candy and many other small parcels. The Treasury Department recently estimated that the current circulation of one-cent pieces is about 4,721,287,900.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations } R.—Right end illustration.
 } C.—Central illustration on note.
 } L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

AMHERST.

Farmers Bank.

Hillsborough Bank.

1. 50c. Small, square note, printed with Perkins steel plate. $\frac{1}{2}$ on four corners. Dec. 9, 1808. No. 1274.
2. \$1. ONE in large letters, lengthwise of note, 1 on four corners. Patent stereotype plate. Sept. 7, 1807.
3. \$2. Similar to No. 2, except denomination. Jan. 3, 1807.
4. \$3. Printing, etc., in large oval, 3 on four corners. Oct. 17, 1806.



No. 5.

5. \$5. R. and L., 5 above and below, NEW HAMPSHIRE across left end. Perkins plate. Nov. 18, 1806. No. 510.
6. \$10. Similar to No. 5, except denomination. Nov. 18, 1806.

ASHUELOT.

Ashuelot Railroad.

BATH.

Amonoosuc Bank.

BROOKLINE, Hillsborough County.

Townsend Bank.

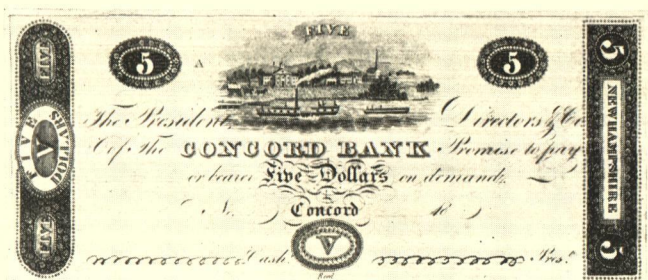
CHARLESTON.

Connecticut River Bank.

7. \$1. C., large 1, sheaf and plow below. R., Justice seated looking upward, 1 above. L., load of grain drawn by two oxen; trees and mill; 1 below.

8. \$1. Same as No. 7, with red tint.
9. \$2. R., portrait of Washington, 2 above. L., eagle on a tree, 2 below; red tint.
10. \$3. C., large 3, medallion head each side. R., female on a pedestal holding a shield and spear, THREE above. L., farmer holding a sickle and axe, hand on beehive, THREE below.
11. \$5. C., female flying in clouds with shield and eagle. R., large bull, 5 above. L., female seated with Liberty cap and shield, 5 above.
12. \$10. C., two females seated, horn of plenty, sickle, etc. R., spread eagle on a shield, 10 above. L., oxen drawing a load of hay, man on a horse, 10 above.
13. \$20. C., female seated on a rock, three cherubs sporting with a dolphin in the water. R., two females, 20 above. L., portrait of a girl, 20 below.
14. \$50. C., Capitol at Washington, 50 at right. R., Justice. L., female seated, 50 below.
15. \$100. C., female seated on a bale holding a cup to an eagle, horn of plenty and distaff at her feet; ship. R., female representing Agriculture, 100 above. L., soldier with a sword, 100 below.

Connecticut River Savings Bank.



No. 28.

CLAREMONT.

Claremont Bank (Old).

Claremont Bank (Opened in 1847. Changed to Claremont National Bank in 1864).

16. \$1. C., Arms of New Hampshire, a ship ready for launching. R., portrait of Webster, 1 above. L., female portrait, 1 below.
17. \$2. R., a female seated on each side of a shield, 2 above. L., two cows, 2 above, TWO below.
18. \$3. C., portrait of Washington. R. and L., 3 in an oval held by a female and a cherub, THREE above.
19. \$5. C., female holding sheaf and kneeling in a figure 5. R., five females around a figure 5, FIVE above. L., man shoeing a horse; donkey, anvil and locomotive, 5 below.
20. \$5. C., eagle, ships, anchor, etc., V each side; FIVE in white below. R. and L., FIVE, 5 above and below.
21. \$10. C., large X containing a female portrait in top. R., half-length of two girls, 10 above. L., female on the ground resting arms on a bale; cotton plant, barrel, and village, X below.
22. \$20. C., XX. R., female seated holding grain, cornucopia at her side; 20 above. L., cattle and sheep, man on horse; 20 below.
23. \$50. C., man plowing with two horses, cars on right, house on left, cherub and 50 at right. R., female with horn of plenty; FIFTY above. L., female with Liberty cap, 50 below.
24. \$100. C., man with sledge on his shoulder, factory, cars crossing bridge and three cows drinking at river. R., Justice, 100 above. L., female representing Commerce, 100 above.

CONCORD.**Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Co. (Chartered Dec., 1844).****Concord Bank.**

25. 50c. Have no description.
 26. \$1. C., sun rising in an oval frame, female seated on a bale resting arm on frame, ship and buildings, 1 each side, 1 below. R., 1 NEW HAMPSHIRE 1 across. L., ONE ONE ONE across. Jan. 1, 1820.
 27. \$2. Have no description.
 28. \$5. C., five men on a steamboat, drawing three men on another boat, two horses drawing a wagon, village, etc., FIVE above, V below, 5 each side. R., 5 NEW HAMPSHIRE 5 across. L., FIVE FIVE V DOLLARS FIVE across. Not dated.

Concord and Claremont Railroad.**Concord, Manchester and Lawrence Railroad.**

- 28 1/2. 5c. 5 at upper corners, the following is in eight lines: "Concord, Manchester and Lawrence R. R. Five Cents. Cashier of the Market Bank, Boston. Pay to the bearer Five Cents in current funds, when presented in sums of even dollars. Concord, N. H., Nov. 1, 1862. H. G. Butler, for Supt." Type set; printed in gray-brown. Reverse of note: 5 in center. Printed in four lines, in green: "These checks will be redeemed in current funds at Union Bank, Concord, N. H., in sums of even dollars. Concord, Manchester and Lawrence R. R. J. A. Gilmore, Supt."



No. 28 1/2.

Concord and Portsmouth Railroad.**Concord Railroad Corporation (Chartered June 27, 1835).****Manchester and North Weare Railroad.****Mechanics Bank.**

29. \$1. C., interior of a blacksmith shop, child's head each side. R., portrait, 1 above, ONE below. L., portrait of Washington; ONE above, 1 below.
 30. \$1. C. and R., a view in Concord looking down main street, State House behind trees at left, 1 above, 1 at left. L., female in loose drapery holding spear and shield, 1 above.
 31. \$2. C. and L., same as C. and R. of No. 30, 2 above, 2 at right, 2 on upper center. R., female holding scales and sword.
 32. \$2. C., interior of blacksmith shop, 2 at left, TWO at right. R., female, eagle and bust of Washington, 2 above, TWO below. L., ship building, TWO above, 2 below.
 33. \$3. C., interior of blacksmith shop, THREE at right, 3 at left. R., female and ships, 3 above, THREE below. L., female, THREE above, 3 below.
 34. \$3. C., view in Concord. R., an iron safe, 3 above and below. L., 3 above and below.

35. \$5. C., farmers, cattle and sheep, FIVE on right, V at left. R., portrait of Jackson, 5 above; FIVE below. L., portrait of Van Buren, FIVE above, 5 below.
36. \$5. C., same as No. 34. R., five females surrounding figure 5, 5 above. L., portrait of Pierce, 5 above.
37. \$10. R., portrait of Pierce, 10 above, TEN below. L., view in Concord, houses, stores and hotel, State House and trees at left, TEN above, 10 below.
38. \$10. C., farmer sowing seed, X each side. R., portrait of Jackson, 10 above, TEN below. L., portrait of Jefferson, TEN above, 10 below.
39. \$20. C., female and harvest scene, canal and boat at right. R., Washington, XX above, 20 below. L., portrait of Franklin, 20 above, TWENTY below.
40. \$20. C., view of Concord. R., male portrait, 20 above. L., female portrait, 20 above.
41. \$50. C., three females seated, 50 at left. R., Vulcan seated, FIFTY on 50 above. L., grain, fruit and flowers, FIFTY above, 50 below.
42. \$50. C., man holding a horse, 50 each side. R., female erect, FIFTY above and below. L., same as right.
43. \$100. C., wharf scene, vessels, stores, etc., and men loading a large wagon. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison; ONE HUNDRED across 100 on both upper corners.
44. \$100. C., eagle on a bale, etc., 100 at right. R., female with sickle and sheaf, 100 above and below. L., boat and men at wharf; C. above, 100 below.

Manchester and North Weare Railroad.

Merrimack and Connecticut River Railroad Company (Chartered June 24, 1848).

Merrimack County Bank.

45. \$1. C., man plowing with two horses, 1 at left. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., portrait of girl surrounded by medallion ruling, an ox on lower center.
46. \$2. C., deer, river and hills. R., half-length of an Indian princess, 2 above. L., portrait of Washington, TWO above and below.
47. \$5. C., a female soaring in the air, flowers, eagle, shield, pole and cap. R., man holding a sickle and sheaf, 5 above. L., female holding scales and sword, 5 above.
48. \$10. C., female seated on a safe, left hand on a shield, right hand on the neck of an eagle, men plowing. R., State arms, 10 above and below. L., portrait of girl, 10 above.
49. \$20. C., female holding a sickle seated on a plow, cars, 20 at right. R., female standing with spear and shield, 20 above. L., female standing with hand on a capstan, 20 above.
50. \$50. C., a train of cars and two men. R., female seated with spear and shield, ship on left, 50 above. L., female seated with sheaf and plow, 50 above.
51. \$100. C., spread eagle on a tree, cars and canal boats. R., female seated, 100 above. L., Vulcan seated, 100 above.

Northern Railroad Company (Chartered Dec. 27, 1844).

State Capitol Bank.

52. \$1. C., female reclining, holding pole and cap. R., female holding sickle, 1 above. L., female seated leaning against a bale and holding scales, 1 below.
53. \$2. R., a swan, 2 above. L., man reclining looking at a plan, stone cutters' tools, men and quarry.
54. \$3. C., milkmaid seated with pail, pail upset by her side, five cows, etc. R., female portrait, 3 above. L., female erect with a roll in one hand and a pole and cap in the other, THREE above.

55. \$5. C., four females seated and one erect behind a figure 5. R., four females grouped around a figure 5 and one seated in it, 5 above. L., female portrait, 5 above.
56. \$10. C., a bust on a pedestal, female on the right with pole and cap, female on the left crowning the bust with a wreath. R., man seated, elbow resting on frame, on which is 10, X above. L., female seated, 10 below.
57. \$20. C., female seated with infant in her lap, four men in various positions, three men loading an ox wagon. R., female with sheaf, 20 above. L., XX above and below.
58. \$50. R., female feeding a horse from her apron, 50 above. L., man shoeing a horse, colt tied to an anvil, 50 above.
59. \$100. C., harvest scene, four men, a woman and two children, seated on sheaves, a loaded wagon. R., a cupid holding a shell astride a dolphin, C above. L., portrait of Pierce, 100 above.

Union Bank.

60. \$1. C., head of a child. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., Capitol at Washington, ONE below.
61. \$2. C., a soldier and two Indians looking at a bust of Washington, supported by the Goddess of Liberty. R., portrait of Jefferson, 2 above, TWO below. L., portrait of Charles Carroll, 2 above, TWO below.
62. \$3. C., three boys trying to catch a horse. R., blacksmith, etc., 3 above. L., portrait of Penn, 3 and THREE above.
63. \$5. C., railroad depot, steamboat landing, etc. R., portrait of J. Q. Adams, 5 above. L., scene in the Revolution, an old man and a woman with muskets, 5 above.
64. \$10. C., Launch of the Adriatic, river, wharf, etc., girl feeding chickens, 10 above. L., portrait of Washington, 10 above.
65. \$20. C., blacksmith shop, a man and a boy forging a piece of metal. R., milkmaid, cow and calf, 20 above. L., man feeding a horse with a bundle of grass, etc., 20 above.
66. \$50. C., three cows in a stream, a cow and three sheep lying down. R., portrait of Webster, 50 above. L., female seated holding a sickle and sheaf, 50 above.
67. \$100. C., female in clouds, shield, pole, cap, etc., 100 at left. R., female portrait, 100 above. L., blacksmith and boy mending a wagon, small C on upper corner.

CONTOCOOK.

Contocook River Railroad.

DERRY.

Derry Bank.

68. \$1. C., female reclining on a bale, factories, etc., 1 at right. R., female seated, bale, plow, etc., 1 above. L., 1 below.
69. \$2. Perkins plate; 2 in four corners. R. and L, TWO TWO TWO TWO across. Nov. 2, 1843.
70. \$2. C., milkmaid with pail, cows in front and background, 2 at left. R., female with a sheaf, 2 above. L., a female, Indian with bow and arrow above.
71. \$3. C., three females, each leaning against a pillar. R., three men holding a large figure 3, 3 above. L., steamboat and vessels.
72. \$3. C., three females each leaning on a figure 1; 3 at left. R., three men, 3 above. L., sea monsters, 3 above, steamship below.
73. \$5. C., portrait of Webster between a cupid and a female blowing a trumpet. R., female, figure 5 and scales, 5 above. L., hunter leaning on his gun, 5 below.
74. \$10. C., man with ax, man measuring a log, etc., 10 at left. R., beaver, X above. L., two females, one holding scales, the other a trident, TEN above.

75. \$20. C., train of cars, steamboat and mountains. R., female portrait, 20 above. L., female seated, bales around her, XX above.
76. \$50. C., steamship under way, 50 at left. R., two girls, 50 above. L., a female, 50 below.
77. \$100. C., eagle on a bale, horn of plenty, etc. R., female with sickle and sheaf, 100 above and below. L., wharf scene, 2 above, 100 above.

DOVER.

Cocheco Bank.

78. \$1. C., men in top of a large figure 1. R., female holding grain, 1 above. L., female seated, barrel, car, vessel and canal lock.
79. \$1. C., two females tending looms. R., mason building a wall; 1 above. L., an Indian kneeling on a rock over a cascade, 1 above.
80. \$2. C., men in top of large figure 2. R., female seated, 2 on TWO above and below. L., a boy washing sheep, a man, boy and dog driving sheep, 2 below.
81. \$2. C., plow and landscape on a shield surmounted by an eagle, female seated on each side, etc. R., half-length of female carrying grain, 2 above. L., sailor holding a flag, bale, anchor and barrel, TWO below.
82. \$3. C., large 3. R., female with flowers, THREE above and below. L., a man on a horse, boy, cattle, dog and load of hay, 3 below.
83. \$3. C., two oxen, pigs and village. R., portrait of Penn, 3 above, THREE below. L., female seated holding sword and scales, THREE below, 3 above.
84. \$5. C., female and cherub in front of large V. R., half-length of girl with basket of flowers, 5 above. L., spread eagle on a shield, FIVE below.
85. \$5. C., portrait of Warren. R., Indian seated, 5 on a shield above. L., female seated holding an ear of corn, etc.; boats, village, etc., 5 below.
86. \$10. C., large X. R., farmer holding a sickle and sheaf, 10 above. L., man seated with hammer, wheel, etc., TEN below.
87. \$10. C., harbor view, vessels under sail, and a city. R., female portrait, 10 above. L., female tending a machine, 10 above.
88. \$20. C., female seated holding a liberty cap and scales, a cherub seated, a cherub carrying a melon at left. R., female portrait, 20 above. L., female seated, 20 above.
89. \$20. C., female seated holding scales, pole and cap, a cherub each side. R., half-length of female with grain, 20 above. L., female seated representing Justice, an eagle and safe at her side, 20 above.
90. \$50. C., two females seated, wheel, anvil, etc.; factory, cars and ships. R., farmer gathering corn, 50 above. L., female portrait, 50 above and below.
91. \$50. C., two females seated, cars, factories and ship. R., boy gathering corn, 50 above. L., portrait of female with sickle, 50 above and below.
92. \$100. C., female and cherub in clouds over city. R., female portrait, 100 above and below. L., sailor seated holding a flag and hat, 100 above.
93. \$100. C., a female and cherub in clouds over city, and distant vessels. R., female portrait, 100 above and below. L., sailor seated with flag and hat, 100 above.

Cocheco Railroad Company (Chartered July 2, 1847).

Dover Bank, First (Liquidated in 1844).

Dover and Winnipsoegee Railroad (Formerly Cocheco Railroad).

Dover Bank, Second (Opened in 1845).

94. \$1. C., ship on stocks. R., sailor holding hat and telescope, arm resting on capstan, 1 above. L., female seated holding distaff and sickle, steamboat, ONE below.

95. \$2. C., large 2, arms of New Hampshire at right. R., cattle and hogs, 2 above. L., female seated, wand, sickle, sheaf and bale, cars and factory, TWO below.
96. \$3. C., vessel on stocks. R., stone cutter at work, THREE above. L., same as No. 95, 3 below.
97. \$5. R., half-length of two females, 5 above. L., female seated on each side of a disc, portrait of Washington below, 5 at right.
98. \$10. C., ship on stocks. R., blacksmith holding a hammer on an anvil, 10 above. L., female seated, left hand on a shield, right arm on the neck of an eagle, TEN below.
99. \$20. C., an eagle in a frame, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., female seated with one hand on a book, 20 above.
100. \$50. Same as No. 42, except name of bank.
101. \$100. Same as No. 43, except name of bank.

Langdon Bank.

102. \$1. C., 1 on a die. R., a cherub rolling a silver dollar on a railroad track, cars and city, 1 above. L., two females, one seated with pole and cap, 1 above.
103. \$2. C., view in a boot factory, six men making boots. R., factories, 2 above. L., a hunter leaning on his gun, 2 below.
104. \$3. C., three cherubs and three silver dollars. R., a farmer seated on a plow, 3 above, THREE below. L., milkmaid seated with a pail, farmer standing holding a sheaf, 3 below.
105. \$5. C., portrait of Jackson, a cherub on the right, a female in clouds. R., female seated on a plow, etc., 5 above. L., female, pole, cap, etc., 5 above.
106. \$10. C., a female reclining with arm on a shield, ten gold dollars at right, nine cherubs at left. R., female seated, one hand on a shield, the other on a globe, 10 above. L., portrait of a girl, X above.
107. \$20. C., man seated with a basket of corn and grain cradle. R., female portrait, XX above. L., same as right.
108. \$50. C., Goddess of Liberty, globe, eagle, ship, and steamboat. R., portrait of Washington, 50 above and below. L., Washington, with left foot resting on a cannon carriage, FIFTY below.
109. \$100. C., portrait of Webster, cherub on right, angel on left. R., female portrait, 100 above. L., Goddess of Liberty, shield, fruit and grain, 100 above.



No. 111.

Strafford Bank, First (Opened in 1803. Liquidated in 1846).

110. \$1. C., man sowing, another harrowing with two horses, large 1 at right. R., ships, 1 above, ONE below. L., ONE across, 1 below.
111. \$2. C., spread eagle on a rock, wheels, fruit, train, etc., large 2 at right. R., TWO, 2 above, yachts below. L., TWO across, 2 below.

112. \$3. C., NEW HAMPSHIRE, 111 each side, 3 below. R. and L., THREE THREE across. May 2, 1825. No. 899. Printed on Perkins patent steel plate.
113. \$100. C., Minerva seated, holding a spear and wand inscribed NEW-HAMPSHIRE, sun rising on right, man plowing on left, 100 at upper left. R. and L., ONE HUND across. Printed on Perkins patent steel plate. Period of about 1820. Not signed or dated.



No. 113.

Strafford Bank, Second (Opened in 1846. Changed to Strafford National Bank in 1865).

114. \$1. C., female seated holding a milk pail, milkmaid, child, etc. R., female seated, sword, scales, etc., 1 above. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above.
115. \$2. C., dog, key, safe, and bags of money. R., eagle on a shield, 2 above. L., portrait of Franklin, 2 above.
116. \$3. C., female seated on a plow, sickle, sheaf, fruit, cars and canal lock. R., medallion head, 3 on a shield above. L., female portrait, 3 above.
117. \$5. C., angel in clouds blowing a trumpet, globe, eagle and flags. R., a female seated, pen, scroll, harp and palette, 5 above. L., Indian princess with shield, pole and cap, 5 above.
118. \$10. C., female seated, bale, barrel, men loading ox wagon with hay, cars, 10 at right. R., female with sheaf, TEN above, 10 below. L., portrait of Marshall, 10 above.
119. \$20. C., female with boy on each side. R., female with sheaf, sickle, etc., 20 above. L., locomotive, 20 above.
120. \$50. C., two females seated, cars, factories and ship. R., boy gathering corn, 50 above. L., portrait of a female with sickle, 50 above and below.
121. \$100. C., female and cherub in clouds over city. R., ship, 100 above and below. L., sailor holding flag and hat, 100 above.
122. \$100. C., female and cherubs in clouds over a city. R., female portrait, 100 above and below. L., sailor seated with flag and hat, 100 above.
123. \$500. C., three females, cars and vessels. R., 500 above and below. L., female, 500 above.
124. \$500. C., three females, cars and ship. R., a barrel and ship, 500 above and below. L., female with bow and quiver, 500 above.
125. \$1000. R., ONE THOUSAND, 1000 above and below. L., two females, vessels, cars, etc., M above, 1000 below.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SPURIOUS DANISH COINS IN CIRCULATION.

Counterfeit Danish one and two crowns have been discovered in circulation in Copenhagen and Roskilde. Several hundred have been found, all in good condition. Police are said to believe they originate from two different establishments in Copenhagen.—Free trans. by J. deL.

ORIENTAL BANKING.

Banking in the Orient seems in its origins to have had no relations with Western practices, and to have grown up independently of them. Evidence that systems of coinage were in vogue in China five thousand years ago has been discovered by students of Chinese history.

In Japan there is at least one bank which has been operated by the same family for almost two and a half centuries. The Mitsui Bank had its origin in an exchange house which was founded by a member of the Mitsui family in 1683, before the establishment of the Bank of England, and it was by no means the first banking institution in Japan. Its form has changed on five different occasions since that year, as banking developed, but it is still controlled by the Mitsui family and it is one of the most powerful banks in the world.

Banking in the Orient, especially in Japan, developed on lines not dissimilar to those of Western banks, although there was practically no communication between the East and the West until considerable progress had been made in both hemispheres.—Paris Times.

EXAMINING COINS FOUND IN RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.



—Photo. by Keystone View Co., Inc., of N. Y.

The above photograph shows an official of the British Museum, London, examining the contents of the box of Roman coins found while excavating the site of the New Royal Hotel, Russell Square, London. The coins were struck at Treves about 320 A. D. and all bear the heads of Constantine I and his son. It is possible that other coins of the same rulers were struck in London, as the Romans had a mint in London about 326 A. D.

A POOR WAY TO COLLECT COINS.

A chimney sweeper of Gothenburg, Sweden, was recently operated on for appendicitis and 23 coins, of the value of 88 ore, were found in his stomach. He had a mania for swallowing coins and this was the third time he underwent an operation.—Free trans. by J. deL.

THE NUMISMATIST

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

COMMEMORATIVE COIN PROPOSED FOR JOSEPH G. CANNON.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Holaday providing for the coining of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the memory of the late Joseph G. Cannon, former Speaker of the House of Representatives. The bill is in committee and it is believed has little chance of passing the House, owing to opposition by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, who does not look with favor on issues of commemorative coins for individuals. The bill is as follows:

A Bill authorizing the coining of silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the memory of Joseph Gurney Cannon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in commemoration of a lifetime devoted to noble public service there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver 50-cent pieces, not to exceed two million in number, in perpetuation of the memory of Joseph Gurney Cannon; such 50-cent pieces shall be of standard troy weight, composition, diameter, device, and design as shall be fixed by the Director of the Mint with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; said 50-cent pieces shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value.

Sec. 2. That the coins herein authorized shall be issued only upon the request of the executive committee of the Uncle Joe Cannon Memorial Association, a corporation of Danville, Illinois, and upon payment by such executive committee for and on behalf of the Uncle Joe Cannon Memorial Association of the par value of such coins; and it shall be permissible for the said Uncle Joe Cannon Memorial Association to obtain said coins upon said payment, all at one time or at separate times, and in separate amounts, as it may determine.

Sec. 3. That all laws now in force relating to the subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same, regulating and guarding the process of coinage, providing for the purchase of the material and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of coins, for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting, for security of the coin, or for any other purposes, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein authorized: Provided, That the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparations for this coinage.

THE BUFFALO LINDBERGH MEDAL.

On Colonel Lindbergh's recent visit to Buffalo, N. Y., the city presented him a medal, which is illustrated here. Specimen from F. D. Langenheim, Philadelphia, Pa.



The obverse has the busts of Colonel Lindbergh and his mother. Inscription above, "Buffalo, N. Y., July 29th, 1927." The reverse has the seal of the City of Buffalo. It is struck in bronze and is the size of illustration. While it does not possess a great deal of merit as a medallie production, it makes another for collectors of Lindbergh medals.

A PRICE REFERENCE LIST OF UNITED STATES NOTES.

Some time ago I found that I had overbid on several lots of United States paper money, due to haste and lack of knowledge of values. Because of a desire to build up a good collection of this interesting type of money I began searching for a method of recording prices, and, since Blake's book does not provide enough space, I devised the method outlined below. I do not claim originality for this idea, because it is undoubtedly used by other collectors, but some may find that they can adopt it with profit.

First, purchase a small notebook, about 5 by 7 inches, with about 50 pages. Divide each page in half by drawing a vertical line through the mid-

dle, giving 100 compartments. Then take Blake's book on paper money and record each variety of bill, allowing one-half page for each. List all the \$1 varieties first, writing at the top the description, as follows:

\$1. B27c. Stanton, 1891, R and N, r. s. (R).

This gives the denomination, Blake's number, identification, date, signatures, and description and location of seal.

Next, take dealers' price lists and advertisements, priced catalogues and any other sources of information and record under each variety what it has been offered or sold for, according to condition. This process is somewhat laborious, but when completed the collector has a valuable store of information. Then, as new offerings are made it is an easy matter to judge prices or make bids. I have also made it a practice to record the offerings in unpriced catalogues to show the relative frequency of offerings of particular varieties. Those items that I now own are marked in red ink with prices paid, and items on which I have bid, but did not receive, are also indicated. The little book takes care of all denominations up through \$10, with a few pages left after each denomination for new varieties not in Blake.

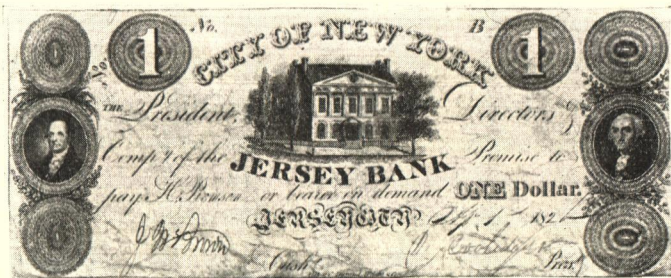
It would not be amiss at this time to express my opinion that this field of collecting will gain in popularity in the near future. With the change in size of our money and the gradual retirement of the National Bank notes the old types will take on new interest to persons who now see nothing interesting in them.

W. W. CHADBOURNE.

University of Maine, Orono, Maine, March 13.

COOLIDGE SIGNATURE ON OBSOLETE BANK NOTES.

Among the obsolete bank notes in the collection of H. A. Brand, of Cincinnati, Ohio, are three of the Jersey Bank, of Jersey City, N. J., dated April 1, 1826, and signed by "D. Coolidge, V.-Pres't." One of the notes is illustrated here.



The thought that the Vice-President of the Jersey Bank more than 100 years ago might be an ancestor of President Coolidge prompted Mr. Brand to send the notes and a letter to him, saying:

"The three enclosed pieces of old paper money will no doubt be of interest to you as they are signed by 'D. Coolidge, V.-Pres't.' These pieces are part of an old paper money collection of mine that I have had for quite some time, and the question has always been in my mind whether the signature is that of an ancestor of yours."

The following reply was received by Mr. Brand from Mr. E. T. Clark, secretary to Mr. Coolidge:

"My dear Mr. Brand: The President was greatly interested in the specimens of old currency issued in Jersey City and bearing the signature of D. Coolidge. The President is descended from John Coolidge, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1632. Consequently, there are many branches of the family, and of course there exists a distant relationship. The signer of the bills, however, was not in the direct line, and we are unable to locate him definitely in the Coolidge genealogy. The bills are returned to you herewith.

"Yours very truly,

"E. T. CLARK, Secretary."

THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY MEDAL.

One of the most attractive medals from a numismatic standpoint was bestowed on February 22 last upon the members of the old Washington Artillery for overseas service in the late war with Germany. This medal was designed by Major Otto Holstein, U. S. A. Reserve, and by him given to the members of this historic organization, of which he is an honorary member. The dies were cut by Johnson, of Milan, and the medals were struck in the United States from bronze, the copper component of which came from salvaged rotating bands of the shell and shrapnel fired by the organization in France.

The tiger's head in the centre is the insignia of the regiment, whose motto, TRY US, is so cleverly worked into the design. The medal is 30mm. wide in the centre and 47mm. high, a most artistic proportion. The ribbon, too, is most appropriate—the Confederate gray in the centre, with edges of scarlet for the artillery branch of the service. Another unique feature worthy of being brought into more general use is the triangular ribbon ring,



which allows for a neater folding of the ribbon. The reverse is inscribed in relief, AWARDED TO THE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY FOR SERVICE IN THE WORLD WAR 1917-1918.

The old Washington Artillery was organized February 22, 1840, as the right flank company of the Washington Regiment of New Orleans, of which Colonel Persifer F. Smith was commander. It was the only military organization in the American section of that city at the time, and is the oldest military organization in Louisiana. They first saw service in the war with Mexico 1845-1857, but they won their spurs in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Part of the organization served with distinction under Gen. Robert E. Lee in the Army of Northern Virginia and are said to have fired the first gun of the Civil War in the first battle of Manassas. Other batteries of this famous body of soldiers distinguished themselves in the West under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and it is claimed they fired the last shot, at Spanish Fort, at the closing of the Civil War. Most of the members of the Wash-

ington Artillery served in France during the war with Germany and the organization is now known as the 141st Field Artillery of the United States Army.

Their old regimental colors and guidons bore a tiger's head with their motto, TRY US, and with the Confederate gray of the ribbon and its scarlet edges, the latter being the field artillery color in the Confederate service, as it is now in the present U. S. Army. The harmonious whole is a most attractive production in medallic art, and the designer, as well as the recipients of the medal, are to be heartily congratulated.

on Washington's birthday and the anniversary of the founding of this time-
on Washington's birthday and the anniversary of the founding of this time
honored organization.

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM.

CONGRESS VOTES GOLD MEDAL FOR LINDBERGH.

A joint resolution by Congress authorized the striking of a gold medal in commemoration of the achievements of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to strike such a medal for presentation to Colonel Lindbergh. The joint resolution is as follows:

Joint Resolution to provide for the coinage of a medal in commemoration of the achievements of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in recognition of the achievements of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause to be struck and presented to Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary. For such purpose there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$1,500.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause duplicates in bronze of such medal to be coined and sold, under such regulations as he may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof (including labor), and the appropriations used for carrying out the provisions of this section shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of such sale.

Although this resolution provides for the striking of duplicates of the medal in bronze, for sale to the public, it does not carry any appropriation for the purpose.

A separate bill for a Lindbergh medal for sale to the public has also been passed by Congress. Whether this proposed medal will be of the same design as the gold medal awarded Colonel Lindbergh is not stated in the bill, but it is believed it will not be. The issue of Lindbergh medals for the public is in most respects similar to issues of commemorative coins heretofore struck. Efforts to have a Lindbergh commemorative coin issued met with considerable opposition, on the ground that such coins should not be struck in honor of individuals or for purely local events. The bill authorizing the Lindbergh medals is as follows:

A Bill to provide for the coinage of medals in commemoration of the achievements of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a medal, not to exceed in number ten million, with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of the achievements of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh shall be coined under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury from suitable models to be supplied to him by the Lindbergh Commission created by this Act. For such purpose there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$1,500. Such medals shall be delivered to the Lindbergh Commission upon payment of the cost thereof.

Sec. 2. A commission is hereby created, to be known as the Lindbergh Commission, and to be composed of one Senator (who shall be chairman of the Commission), to be appointed by the President of the Senate; two members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; the Mayor of the city of Little Falls, Minnesota; and the Mayor of the city of Saint Louis, Missouri. The members of the

commission shall serve without compensation therefor, but shall be entitled to actual traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them while in the performance of the duties vested in the commission. For such purpose there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$500. All expenditures of the commission shall be paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers thereof approved by the chairman.

Sec. 3. The commission is authorized to sell such medals at such price or prices as it may determine. The commission shall, in cooperation with Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, expend out of the proceeds of such sale a sum not to exceed \$500,000, as follows:

(1) For the purchase and equipment of the Lindbergh homestead at Little Falls, Minnesota (such equipment to be in cooperation with the Richard Howard Farrell Post Number 46, American Legion, and in such manner as they may determine to be in the interest of the public welfare), a sum not to exceed \$250,000.

(2) For the purpose of constructing and equipping a Lindbergh Museum at Saint Louis, Missouri, a sum not to exceed \$250,000.

The balance of such proceeds shall, under the direction of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of Commerce, be expended for the scientific research of aerodynamics, plane design, and aviation motors, and for the further development of commercial aviation.

UPSALA UNIVERSITY'S JUBILEE MEDAL, 1927.

The silver medal struck in commemoration of the 450th anniversary of the foundation of the Royal University at Upsala was designed by Erik Lindberg and measures 40 mm. The obverse represents Minerva, with inscription "UNIVERSITAS REGIA UPSALIENSIS MCMXXVII." The reverse depicts Sten Sture clad in mail and the Archbishop Jakob Ulfson, flanked by MCCCC. to left and LXXVII. to the right, with the two shields in exergue.



Upsala is one of the oldest centres of civilization in Northern Europe and it is said that Odin had his capital nearby. The ancient kings were chosen there, being elevated by the warriors, and their names and the dates of their election were afterwards engraved on great stones which were set up in a field called the Mora Meadow, where they can still be seen.

The University of Upsala was founded in 1477, during the Government of Sten Sture the Elder, when Pope Sixtus IV gave permission to establish a "stadium generale" there after the model at Bologna, and lectures were begun that year, antedating Lund, Sweden's other great university which was founded in 1668, by Charles XI. (See THE NUMISMATIST, September, 1919, page 369.)

J. deL.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Almost the entire April issue, 1903, of THE NUMISMATIST is taken up with "The Mark Penny," by Dr. B. P. Wright, which gives descriptions of a large number of these pieces. There is also a biographical sketch, with portrait of Thomas L. Elder. The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of seven applicants for membership.

Two Extreme Rarities in Recent U. S. Coinage.

The Liberty Head 1913 Nickel.

Hunting for Liberty-head nickels of 1913 is one of the great sports for a very fair proportion of our population. Somehow the impression prevails among non-collectors that a considerable number of these coins are in circulation and that by examining every Liberty-head nickel that passes through their hands they will occasionally find one dated 1913. They know nothing of the history of this coin and fondly imagine that their patience and trouble will be rewarded at last by finding at least one of them and thus get the premium offered by someone of somewhere, they know not who or where.

There are some genuine 1913 Liberty-head nickels, but they will not be found in circulation.

In 1912 it was decided to introduce the Indian-head-buffalo nickel early in 1913. But it was not until February 17, 1913, that nickels of this type were first struck. As there was some doubt as to when the new design would be used first, the mint officials had dies prepared of the old Liberty-head type and dated 1913. This was a precautionary measure in case they were ordered to coin nickels early in 1913 before it was decided to use the Indian-head-buffalo type.

From a source believed reliable it is said that five pieces, in proof, of the Liberty-head type, dated 1913, were struck early in that year. These are all the genuine Liberty-head type dated 1913 that are known. None passed into circulation. The five pieces were obtained from the mint by a gentleman who showed them at the Detroit Convention of the A. N. A. in August, 1913. Nothing more was heard of them until in December, 1923, when a gentleman living in Philadelphia advertised in *THE NUMISMATIST* as follows: "For Sale—Five Five-cent Liberty-head 1913 coins, proof, the only five-cent Liberty-head coins of this design and year in existence." These were undoubtedly the five referred to. There is no record of the whereabouts or the present owner of these coins.

And now word reaches us that an effort is being made by unscrupulous persons to increase the number of these coins by altering the dates of other genuine nickels to 1913, as the following letter from Charles H. Miller, of Providence, R. I., will show:

"I enclose a rough sketch of the 1913 Liberty-head five-cent piece and three dates as they are engraved by someone who is very clever in the work, using the 1903, 1908 and 1910 pieces by engraving a 1 over the 0 in 1903, engraving a 3 over the 0 in 1910, and 13 over the 08 in 1908. By a powerful glass it is easy to see the altered dates. Two of these were offered by Attleboro men and one from Providence. This work may be done in some jewelry shop in Attleboro, Mass. I offered 50 cents each for them, but they refused, saying they could get \$50 each for them. It will be well for collectors and dealers to be on the lookout for them."

The 1894 San Francisco Mint Dime.

Although the 1894 S mint dime is not so eagerly hunted by non-collectors, the chances of finding one in circulation are somewhat greater than with the 1913 Liberty-head nickel, because some were placed in circulation. The history of the coinage of the 24 dimes by the San Francisco mint in 1894 is given here by Farran Zerbe, and it is believed this is the first time this information has been given to collectors generally:

"To close a bullion account at the San Francisco Mint at the end of the fiscal year, June 30th, 1894, it was found necessary to show 40 cents, odd, in the year's coinage. The mint not having coined any dimes during the year, the dime dies were put to work, and to produce the needed 40 cents, 24 pieces were struck, any reasonable amount of even dollars over the 40 cents being readily absorbed in the account. It has been stated that at the time no thought was given by the mint people that a rarity had been produced, it being supposed they would, as always in the past, be ordered to coin dimes before the close of the year. It so happened that no dime coinage was ordered and the unintentional error was not realized until the year's coinage record was closed. It is said that two or three of the pieces were obtained by mint people at the time of coinage, "just to have a new dime," and following the disclosure of rarity these were sold to collectors for \$25

or more apiece. Excepting these two or three pieces, the coinage is said to have gone into a bag with other dimes and is supposed to have passed from the mint for circulation. I do not know how many have been located and have only hearsay knowledge of prices. One of the stories I have heard is of a barber in Olean, N. Y., who for years had been kidded by his friends for scrutinizing every dime that came his way for 1894 and the S mint mark, was eventually rewarded by discovering one, which he sold for \$100. My information about the limited coinage was obtained at the San Francisco mint in 1905."

Of the 24 dimes coined at San Francisco in 1894, over 20 of which were placed in circulation, not more than four are known. The others are perhaps still in circulation if during the thirty-odd years they have been traveling over the country they have not become so badly worn as to warrant retirement. Writing of this coin, Elmer S. Sears, of Swansea, Mass., who specializes in extremely rare coins, says:

"One man I know has two of them, and there are one each in two other collections. The latter two were sold in collections. Mr. Granberg had one in his collection, which he bought from A. G. Heaton, of Washington. I am not sure whether Mr. Brand had one or not. If he did, then I know of four. If not, I know of but three specimens."

THE EDGES OF THE 1793 CENTS.

Having made a specialty of the study of our United States cent series, naturally I am interested in an item concerning them. Regarding the Crosby 11-J referred to by Mr. Neil in the March issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, I long ago noted the edge he speaks of. I am inclined to follow the opinion of the expert, the late Mr. H. C. Miller, regarding the edge peculiarities as not constituting a variety, although, of course, they are interesting to collect. The 1793 11-J comes with both one and two leaf ending on edge inscription. I have both one and two leaves, being quite uncirculated. My observation, covering many specimens, leads me to think there are about half as many with two-leaf endings as with one leaf. The 1794 series presents almost every conceivable combination of the accepted inscription, "One Hundred for a Dollar." I once owned an uncirculated, full-weight Crosby 7-F with plain edge. Mr. Miller told me "some one just forgot to roll it on the edge collar."

CARL WURTZBACH.

Lee, Mass., March 6, 1928.

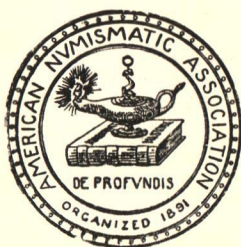
FINDS OUR ADVERTISERS COURTEOUS.

In renewing his subscription, one of our subscribers in Rochester, N. Y., writes as follows:

"I do not think I can hope to become either an extensive or intensive coin collector, but I have always been interested in the subject, and with that interest I sent you a trial subscription to *THE NUMISMATIST*, beginning last October. I have found much of interest and instruction in its pages and have enjoyed it, but I wish especially to mention the courtesy and confidence I have found in your advertisers and the attention they have given to the few small orders I have given them. I am very glad to enclose \$2 for renewal of my subscription for one year."

MR. KUHN DELIVERS ADDRESS ON COINS.

The Daily Globe of February 28, of Shelby, Ohio, published a two-column address delivered by H. Dale Kuhn, of that city, a member of the American Numismatic Association, at a dinner of the Shelby Advertising Club. In his address Mr. Kuhn outlined the origin of money and gave a short history of the coinage of the United States, pointing out some of the rarities and explaining why they are rare. A part of Mr. Kuhn's collection was exhibited, which he arranged on the tables after the dinner was over.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

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 3297 William M. Albergotti, Davenport Avenue, Greer, S. C.
 3298 Nathan J. Sonne, 38 Auburn Avenue, Utica, N. Y.
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 3300 Dr. James A. Kier, 1960 Hazlewood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 3301 Jerome D. Barnum, Jr., 511 University Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
 3302 Oscar J. Burnett, Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii.
 3303 Cecil John Cale, 517 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3304 H. B. Wismer, Harleysville, Pa.
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 3308 Rene J. Heintz, 18 Broadway Market, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3309 Frederick Ward, 8643 Bay 16th Street, New York, N. Y.
 3310 John P. Kennedy, 501 Bank of Italy Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
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 3320 Edward C. Fritch, Prospect, Ohio.
 3321 Ernest Spofford, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 3322 Clement P. Reis, 217 East Fourth Street, White Bear, Minn.
 3323 Charles F. Duncan, Technical School, U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
 3324 William Jerrems, Jr., 5410 Westover Road, Kansas City, Mo.
 3325 Peter Alderwick, 1438 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.
 3326 Claude Brown, 111 Twenty-eighth Street, Chattanooga, N. Y.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to March 10, 1928. If no objections are received prior to May 1, 1928, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the May issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Ripley Hall Antique Shop (General), Cherry Valley, N. Y.	Howland Wood Harry T. Wilson
J. Sam Norwood (General), Care of Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.	Walter L. Muller John A. Gill
N. B. Akely (United States and Foreign Copper), 169 Gregory Street, Rochester, N. Y.	Almond H. Plumb Moritz Wormser
Miss Elizabeth M. Dunstan (General), 1213 Pine Street, Seattle, Wash.	E. Z. Little Harry T. Wilson
C. W. Lounsberry (United States Cents), 5427 Cabanne Street, St. Louis, Mo.	John H. Snow Harry T. Wilson
Henry J. Alterman (American Coins), 178 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Howland Wood Harry T. Wilson
Milton D. Emery (Foreign Nickel and Copper Coins), Mexico, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson Frank G. Duffield
Eddie Connors (General), 1755 Chapman Avenue, Cleveland, O. . . .	Charles H. Fisher Western Reserve Numismatic Club

D. A. Crichton (United States Coins), Great Falls, Mont.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
R. H. Gunnis (American Coins), First National Bank, San Diego, Cal.	Charles Markus Harry T. Wilson
Hamilton A. Craig (Canadian Tokens, 1800-1840), Care of Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Canada	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Leslie Carman (U. S. Coins and Fractional Currency), 1810 Bushnell Avenue, South Pasadena, Cal.	Charles Markus Harry T. Wilson
Harold Allard (United States Gold Coins), Camillus, N. Y.	Lewis Brodstone Harry T. Wilson
Hugo Landecker (General), 25 Kearney Street, San Francisco, Cal.	Lloyd E. Sherow Louis Goodman
Arnold Karl Kruth (General), 150 North Saginaw St., Lapeer, Mich.	George E. Kerr Harry T. Wilson
Charles L. Holden (General), 12 Fourteenth Street, Bangor, Maine	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Newark Museum Association, Mr. Lewis Bamberger, Treas., 49 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.	Harry T. Wilson George H. Blake
Colonel Josef von Sturmer (General), Jozsefkorut 66/I, Budapest, VIII, Hungary	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
John Jacob Gunther (Roman Coins and General), 48 East 81st Street, New York, N. Y.	Farran Zerbe Howland Wood
A. S. Mallek, M. D. (Coins of Poland), 2625 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
W. Fred Teale (Half Cents, Large Cents and Commemorative), P. O. Box 871, Charlotte, N. C.	C. D. Brooks Harry T. Wilson
F. G. O'Brien (General), 729 North Anglin Street, Cleburne, Texas	Chester D. Brooks Harry T. Wilson
Fred W. Olds (Ancient and Early English), P. O. Box 152, Wenatchee, Wash.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Donald M. Levy (General), 909 South Wilton Place, Los Angeles, Cal.	Frank G. Duffield Harry T. Wilson
H. L. Howell (General), Care of Chattanooga Savings Bank and Trust Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	W. B. Speer Harry T. Wilson

Change of Address.

Thomas S. Miller, from 1156 Old Town Road, Dongan Hill, S. I., N. Y., to 24 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
 Seymour Morris, Jr., from 620 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles, Cal., to 626 South Alvarado Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Delmont L. Angell, from 6049 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Cal., to Hotel Rector, Hollywood, Cal.
 Ole Berg, from 2310 Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill., to 405 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Dwight P. Spencer, from 297 Willis Ave. East, Detroit, Mich., to 1715 Bryn Mawr Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Corrections.

W. P. Butler, Bells, Tenn., should be W. F. Butler.
 A. A. Leve—Please note the omission of street address in Membership List. The address is 333 South Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

SWEDISH COINS UNEARTHED.

A hoard of 56 coins was found at Boshult, Breared, Sweden, while excavating under the home of C. I. Persson, a farmer, mostly of the period of Charles XII. The coins are somewhat larger than the present two kronor and are dated between 1668 and 1732. The coins were probably buried during hard times, when taxes were difficult to collect from the farmers. The hoard has been offered to the Government.—Free trans. by J. deL.

A. N. A. News and Announcements.

DEATHS.

GEORGE H. EARLE, JR., died at his home, 1826 Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, on February 19. His collection was sold by Henry Chapman in 1912, realizing \$55,500, the largest sale ever held in this country up to that time. He was born in Philadelphia in 1856, studied law, and afterward achieved prominence as a financier. He was an ardent collector and always sought the finest specimens possible to obtain.

THE DEATH OF MEMBER ELDRIDGE TUCKER.

The following, from one of the Washington (Pa.) papers, gives additional details of the death of Member Eldridge Tucker, of that place:

The death of Eldridge Tucker, aged 60 years, of 197 Allison avenue, at the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, removes one of Washington's well-known and progressive citizens. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis which he suffered a week ago while on a business trip to Pittsburgh and while he sat in a chair in the Mellon National Bank. He seemed to recover partly from the attack after a few hours, but there were other complications that could not be relieved and he remained in an unconscious condition until the last. His sudden and fatal illness came as a severe shock to his family and friends, as he had apparently been in good health. He was a very active man, worked hard at everything he did, and put in many long hours at whatever task he attempted. Since giving up the automobile business he had devoted his time to less strenuous work.

Mr. Tucker was a son of Jonathan and Margaretta Sylvania Tucker and was born near Florence. The family was one of the oldest in the county, his ancestors having settled in the northern section of the county before the Indians had left that territory. Born and reared on a farm, he followed farming for several years, later learning the carpenter trade under his father. He came to Washington about 42 years ago and for a time was in the contracting business, being associated with George Darragh. One of the buildings constructed by this firm was the old Lyric, now the Washington Theatre.

He later removed to Morgantown, W. Va., where he was engaged in the lumber business. Returning to Washington he became associated with the Gardner Gas Engine Company and then embarked in the automobile business with W. D. Gardner. When Mr. Gardner retired as his partner he conducted the business himself. For a number of years he held an automobile agency here and built the building, corner of Jefferson and West Chestnut streets, which he owned at the time of his death. For the past two or three years he had not been engaged actively in business.

He was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, holding membership in the Jefferson Avenue church at the time of his death. He was an enthusiastic collector of coins and was a member of the American Numismatic Association. He was a life member of Washington Lodge No. 776, B. P. O. Elks, and also a member of the Knights of Malta.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Braddock Tucker, to whom he was married April 3, 1890, and the following children: Ernest Tucker, Mrs. W. C. Zediker and Mrs. M. W. Agnew of Washington; Jonathan Tucker of California, and Mrs. Floyd Phillips, of Washington. There are also six grandchildren.

PRESIDENT MARKUS IN SAN DIEGO.

Charles Markus, of Davenport, Iowa, President of the American Numismatic Association, whose members are collectors of rare and interesting coins, is a visitor in San Diego. He arrived yesterday and is at the Cecil Hotel. Markus and a fellow member of the numismatic association, George J. Bauer, of Rochester, N. Y., yesterday visited local coin collectors. Markus would be glad to meet all coin enthusiasts while he is in San Diego. —San Diego Union.

In February Ed M. Lee, of Glendale, Cal., a member of the A. N. A., gave

an exhibition of coins and a talk on them at his home on three evenings to about 150 people. He also had a display of coins in the window of the Security Trust and Savings Bank and received considerable newspaper publicity.

Baron G. de Bethune, former treasurer of La Societe des Amis de la Medaille d'Art, of Brussels, Belgium, is visiting the United States. Mr. J. deLagerberg, East Orange, N. J., reports a pleasant visit from the baron in February.

Paul M. Lange, Librarian and Curator of the A. N. A., announces the gift to the Association's collection of a medal commemorating the opening of the Beth Israel Hospital at Newark, N. J. A description of the medal is given in the minutes of the meeting of the New York Numismatic Club in this issue. The medal was donated by Frank T. Liveright, of Newark.

THE EDGES OF THE 1793 CENTS.

I note the announcement in the March issue, page 151, of the discovery by Mr. W. W. Neil, of Baldwin, Kan., of the new variety of edge inscription of the 1793 cent of the third type, with lettered edge, as having two leaves after DOLLAR. This might be on other edge-lettering plates, but there is another distinctive feature about the edge die described. The position of the first leaf is different from the other known specimens. It points to about the middle of R, whereas on the well-known edge the first leaf points downward to nearly the foot of R.

The coins of the United States from 1792 to 1804 were not inscribed from a solid collar, but were, as I mention in my work on the cents of 1794, lettered by a milling machine, and there are, therefore, slipped impressions known, with omissions or repetitions of letters, as on the edges of the cents of 1794. I more fully describe the lettering of them in my catalogue of the Alvord collection, which might be of interest to repeat here for those who may not have read this description, which has never before been published:

"The blanks, as always has been done, were first punched out from the rolled metal, which had been rolled out in proportion to the desired thickness of the coins. These blanks or planchets were rolled edgewise between the edges of two flat guides that bore on them the letters, and as the pieces passed between them the edges were impressed and slightly turned up and made thick so as to fill the border on the dies; the edge was, therefore, lettered separately, and then the pieces were, for the third stage, fed into the coining press and held by a loose, plain collar, and of course it was of no consequence and no care was taken to keep this impression reading in one way from the obverse of the struck piece."

S. HUDSON CHAPMAN.

Philadelphia, March 15.

COINS GIVEN TO VIRGINIA COLLEGE.

A collection of coins has been given to the Sweet Briar (Virginia) College by members of the College Classical Club. The collection includes a number of ancient Greek and Roman coins. Other gifts to the club's museum were two ancient lamps and a votive table found in recent excavations and sent to the college by Dr. Ralph Van Deman Magoffin, president of the Archaeological Institute of America.

BOGUS GERMAN COINS CREATE DEMAND FOR MAGNETS.

Berliners have been troubled lately with an invasion of spurious 50-pfenig pieces. The counterfeits are excellent imitations, but it has been found that they consist of an alloy which is non-magnetizable, whereas the good coins are readily attracted by a magnet. Accordingly there has been quite a run on small pocket magnets.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

- American Numismatic Association**—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- American Numismatic Society, New York City**—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.
- Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal**—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.
- Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.**—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
- Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.**—Meets at Central Y. M. C. A. C. E. Noland, Secretary, 721 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.**—Meets first Wednesday of each month. Elmer Lawless, Secretary, 2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Harry W. Rapp, Secretary, 1515 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.**—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.
- Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.**—Harold Schmidt, Secretary, 109-32 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
- New York Numismatic Club, New York City**—Meets second Friday of each month. Thomas S. Miller, Secretary, 24 Broad St., New York City.
- Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.**—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.
- Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.**—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Paul M. Lange, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.
- St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.**—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
- Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.**—Meets second Wednesday of each month. Wilson C. Emery, Secretary.
- The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spofford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Washington Coin Club, Washington, D. C.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Room 402 McGill Building. G. H. Emery, Secretary, 2232 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C.
- Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society**—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio**—Meets monthly at Cleveland Public Library. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, care The Ames Company, Cleveland, O.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Ordinary meeting, Wednesday, January 25th, 1928, Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, D.L., J.P., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

Dame Alice M. Godman, D.B.E., was formally admitted a Member of the Society, by the President.

Presentations to the Library—By The Oxford University Press: "Satirical and Controversial Medals of the Reformation," by Prof. F. Pierrepont Barnard, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A. By the Author: "The Walthamstow Tokens," by John Coxall. A vote of thanks was passed to these Donors.

Exhibitions were as follows:

By Mr. Frank E. Burton: Henry I, three coins of the Nottingham mint.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: The new coins of Palestine, dated 1927, three being in nickel and two in silver. The dies for these were made in London, and Mr. Lawrence believed that they were the first coins issued for Palestine since A. D. 135.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons: A representative collection of twenty-eight pennies of Henry I, Type XIV (Hawkins No. 262) struck at twenty six different mints.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs: Sixteen pennies of Henry I, mostly of Type XIV (Hawkins, No. 262), of twelve different mints.

By Mr. F. A. Walters: Hammered silver coins of Charles II, of the first and second issues, including a half-crown, shilling, and sixpence of the first issue and a half-crown and shilling of the second issue.

Major Carlyon-Britton read a paper on "Some Coins of Henry I," which presented to the members the history of a find of coins of Henry I made about 1901. He stated that in October, 1901, the late Mr. F. E. Whelan showed him a number of pennies of Henry I that he had recently acquired, from which Major Carlyon-Britton purchased a selection. In April, 1902,

and again in December, 1902, he acquired from Mr. A. H. Baldwin two further selections.

Mr. Whelan could give no information as to the place of finding his lot, but Mr. Baldwin said that he believed his first lot had come from the neighborhood of Bournemouth or Poole, but on acquiring his second lot he felt reasonably sure that both lots had been found at Canterbury in 1901 during some work done at or near the Palace of the Archbishop.

Major Carlyon-Britton expressed the opinion that the three lots together comprised the entire hoard, with the exception of a few coins that went elsewhere, and of these latter he subsequently acquired one, which was of the Derby mint and, so far as he was aware, was the only piece struck at that place contained in the find.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—December 15. Percy H. Webb, Esq., M.B.E., Treasurer, in the chair.

Messrs. J. R. Pinches and G. C. Martin were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. C. E. Blunt showed a unique penny of Ceolwulf II with rev. two emperors type, from the Cuerdale hoard.

Mr. W. Gilbert exhibited a denarius of Pescennius Niger (Cohen 54), from the Prave collection.

Mr. Fredk. A. Walters, F.S.A., showed a series of late Roman second brass of Salomoninus Florian, Carus, Carinus and Nepotianus.

Mr. H. Nelson Wright showed 20 zodiacal mohurs of the Moghul Emperor Jahangir and an electrotype of the portrait coins of Akbar, struck by Jahangir.

Mr. R. B. Whitehead read a paper on "Zodiacal and Portrait Coins of the Emperor Jahangir." He dealt with the contemporary allusions in Indian and foreign travellers to this remarkable series and called attention to many specimens in foreign collections. The story of the influence of Nur Jahan on the coinage was discussed and shown to be no mere traveler's tale. The portrait coins of Jahangir were next dealt with. The character of the Emperor and his religious views were shown to be reflected in the coinage. The portrait on the unique coin of Jahangir with reverse sun was shown to be Akbar.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—Regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club held on Friday evening, February 10th, 1928, at Building Trades Employers' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, Mr. Moritz Wormser in the chair. Present: Mr. and Mrs. Wormser, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Messrs. Kohler, Robertson, Blake, Kusterer, Case, Boyd, Smith, Raymond, Swanson, Valentine, Wyman, Guttag, Proskey, Newell, Wood, Beesley and Miller. Mr. Schmuck visiting.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Rud Kohler: Seven rubber store cards, various firms and various shapes and colors.

Mr. L. Kusterer: Shell card of S. J. Hoggson, New Haven.

Mr. Elliott Smith: The following Hard Times tokens, numbered according to Low: Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 13, 16, 40, 49, 61, 65, 74, 96, 112, 117, 118, 122, 128, 136, 149, 153 and Castle Garden token.

Mr. Wayne Raymond: Hard Times tokens, Nos. 1, 7, 50 (the only known specimen), 54½ (only two known), 62 (silver), 149.

Mr. J. M. Swanson: Medal on the occasion of the dedication of Beth Israel Hospital, Newark, N. J. One side bears a view of the hospital buildings; above, the star of Solomon enclosing the ineffable name; below, a serpent on a staff, the emblem of healing. The other side bears an allegory, a female figure giving to a male figure a drink of water from a spring; an inscription in Hebrew, from Isaiah, "I, the Lord, am thy healer." The medal is three inches in diameter and is struck in gold, silver and bronze. Mr. Frank I. Liveright is responsible for striking the medal and Mr. J. M. Swanson is the sculptor-designer.

Mr. E. T. Newell: Six Bactrian tetradrachms from a hoard recently found in Persia; Euthydemus, Demetrius, Antimachus, Eucratides (two) and Heliocles.

Mr. Howland Wood: Seventy-two merchant cards made of two metal

shells or obverse metal with cardboard back, most of them copying the \$20 gold piece of 1868 or silver \$1 of 1867.

Mr. Arthur C. Wyman: Three 1-lira pieces of Victor Emmanuel II.

Mr. D. Proskey: One hundred and thirty-five different rubber or gutta-percha cards.

Mr. J. Guttag: Hard Times tokens Nos. 132, 139, 149, 108, 62 and 9; rubber cards in various sizes, colors and shapes, both of the United States and Central and South America. Also an assortment of shell cards imitating the dollar, half dollar, etc.

Mr. Moritz Wormser: Proclamation medal of Cuzco, 1825, in gold, "Cuzco to Its Liberator." Obv., bust of Bolivar; rev., ruins of Inca Palace.

All the exhibits were supported by explanations by the exhibitors. Mr. Wyman's talk, verbatim, follows:

"Royal moustaches have become famous from time to time. The ascendant spikes which adorned the former Kaiser's upper lip furnished cartoonists with never-ending material and set a style of facial adornment for a great army. Pictures of his Germanic Majesty as the exile of Doorn show that the militant moustache has drooped somewhat, in harmony with his political misfortunes. Perhaps this is the custom for royal facial ornaments, for there is amusing numismatic record of another monarchical moustache whose bristling aggressiveness seems to have increased in definite relation to its wearer's rising fortunes.

"Of all kings of modern times, Victor Emmanuel II, first ruler of the United Kingdom of Italy, most definitely won and deserved his throne as a result of his own efforts and worth. By inheritance he came to the crown of the bankrupt kingdom of Sardinia when its fortunes were at the lowest. Coins struck in his name and bearing his portrait during this portion of his career show the great moustache, which was later to become well-known as a drooping affair, not unlike a branch of some weeping willow tree. Once ruler of Sardinia, the young king—he was then less than 30—set himself earnestly to the task of restoring the feeble fortunes of his little country. He had already proved himself a very gallant and able soldier, and his sturdy honesty and common sense, in conjunction with the political genius of Cavour, whom he had wisely chosen as his principal adviser, soon placed him in an important position in European affairs. Already the forces which were to culminate in a united and independent Italy were at work and Victor Emmanuel necessarily occupied a leading position in the movement. Closely associated with the Italian national hero, Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel became king-elect of the newly organized Italian kingdom. This advance in his fortunes had its immediate effect on his moustache, and his coins now show a portrait with it, not yet erect, but sharply horizontal and no longer drooping. The final phase of this hirsute development came a few years later. All the Italian peninsula was brought into the united monarchy, the Roman States being the last to enter the new order, and the coins of Victor Emmanuel II as King of United Italy show a moustache as bravely ascendant, though more voluminous, as that of the former Kaiser. No one can question that the gallant and sturdy Italian King had won the well-deserved right to wear it in any fashion that pleased him."

Mr. Dudley Butler, for the Executive Committee, proposed that the topic for the March meeting be "Andorra," with a paper by Dudley Butler. Accepted.

Proposed by Mr. Howland Wood, and seconded by Mr. E. T. Newell, that Mr. T. K. Schmuck, of 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y., be elected to membership. The application was turned over to the Membership Committee for its action and report as customary.

Regularly proposed and seconded that a rising vote of thanks be given to Mr. Elliott Smith for his successful efforts in connection with a permanent meeting place for the Club. Carried.

A hearty welcome was extended to Mrs. Wormser upon her first appearance at our meetings since her recovery from her severe illness. Mrs. Wormser responded gracefully in a few words.

Short talks were given by Messrs. Kohler, Beesley, Wyman and Schmuck.

It was proposed that December 14th, 1928, be set aside as a "ladies' night," to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Club. Matter referred to the Executive Committee.

Adjourned 9.15 P. M.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—Regular monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club held on Friday evening, March 9th, 1928, at Building Trades Employers' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, Mr. Moritz Wormser presiding. Present: Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Messrs. Wormser, Swanson, Robertson, Wood, McCaughey, Gutttag, Valentine, Boyd, Smith, Wyman, Kusterer, Blake, Newell and Miller.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Dudley Butler read a paper entitled "Andorra, the Republic With One Coin," upon the conclusion of which a rising vote of thanks was given to Mr. Butler.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Butler: The only coin of Andorra—a pattern of 1875.

Mr. Wormser: New 5-mark piece of Germany with polished planchet, Heidelberg Centennial Double Thaler; three gold coins of the Palatinate, Owl ducat of Furstenberg, and the following coins of Russia: Peter III, ducat; Elizabeth, double ducat, and 10 and 5 rouble patterns.

Mr. McCaughey: Lindbergh commemorative medal, by Charles L. Hinton.

Mr. Gutttag: Restrike of 1798 Spanish dollar, with head on both sides; a new Civil War token in lead with W. P. E. in wreath; freak half dollar of 1862 in rubber, incuse.

Mr. Newell: Two aurei of Augustus, struck at Colonia Patricia, reverses with architectural designs of triumphal arches.

Mr. Boyd: New 45-piastre piece of Cyprus, 1878-1928.

Mr. G. H. Blake: \$1 silver certificate, 1899, issue numbered 44444444, the first of this number and design.

Mr. Wyman: Rare half rupee of Thibet, with profile portrait of the Chinese Emperor Kwang Hsu. This type is common in the rupee denomination, but is seldom seen in the half rupee.

Mr. Butler, on behalf of the Executive Committee, recommended that the topic for the April meeting be "Portrait Coins Struck Subsequent to 1900." Carried.

The application of Mr. T. K. Schmuck having been approved, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot electing Mr. Schmuck to membership. Mr. Schmuck was thereupon elected and will be so informed in due course.

The question of extending a general invitation to other numismatic clubs was referred to, and it was decided that such procedure was impracticable.

The Medallic Art Committee, through its chairman, Mr. Robert Robertson, reported that Mr. J. M. Swanson, who in the past has so graciously given his time and art, has again volunteered to execute our next Presidential medal—that of Mr. George H. Blake. This committee also recommended that a separate medal to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of this Club be struck as early as possible in the fall; that one bronze medal be presented free of charge to each member of the Club in good standing; that silver medals and additional bronze medals be placed on general sale, and that the size of the medal be left open for later determination. Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Boyd and seconded by Mr. Wyman that the Executive Committee furnish the Medallic Art Committee with a suitable subject for the Commemorative Medal and that the Medallic Art Committee approve the design therefor. Carried unanimously.

Adjourned at 9.45 P. M.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 150th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by Vice-President Brandon at 8 P. M. January 25th, 1928, at the Y. M. C. A., San Francisco. The following members were present: Messrs. Twitchell, Wernstrom, Simpson, Goldsmith, Rosborough, Sherow, Gallardo, Goodman, Hansen, Fellows, Jacobson, Schubert, Mohr, Hertzberg, Rausch, Brandon and Kraft. Guests, Dr. Milliken, Messrs. Muller, Cromwell and Vogel.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Wernstrom, on behalf of the Coin Week Committee, rendered a report indicating progress and advising the proposed location of exhibits.

The Secretary called attention to the visit in San Francisco of Charles Markus, President of the American Numismatic Association, and the pleasure it had been to meet him.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried it was decided to hold the

annual banquet on March 8. The chair appointed the following committee to take charge of banquet arrangements: Messrs. Wernstrom, Simpson and Gallardo. On motion duly made, seconded and carried Mr. Charles Markus was elected a non-resident member and Messrs. W. L. Muller and F. A. Vogel were elected active members.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 151st meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order at 8 P. M. February 29th, 1928, at the Y. M. C. A., San Francisco. Mr. Goodman acted as chairman pro tem. The following members were present: Messrs. Mohr, Jacobson, Sherow, Twitchell, Goodman, Wernstrom, Kraft, Fellows, Hansen, Goldsmith, Schubert, Rausch, Brandon and Rosborough. Guest, Mr. Hubert.

The report of the Committee on Coin Week was read and ordered filed. The Committee was discharged with a vote of thanks for their splendid work.

The secretary mentioned the visit of Mr. Bauer, of the Rochester Coin Club, and conveyed his regards to the members.

The secretary was instructed to send a letter of congratulation to the newly formed California Coin Club, at Los Angeles.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. on Monday, January 23, 1928, at 8 P. M. The following members were present: Messrs. Becker, Schunke, Lewis, G. C. Blessing, K. G. Blessing, Morgan, Gilroy and Noland. Miss Armitage, Mr. Cale, Mr. Heintz and Mr. Mason were visitors. The meeting was called to order by the president.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Moved, seconded and carried that the resolution offered at the last meeting, calling for amendment of the Constitution and creating the office of Librarian and Curator, be adopted. Fred H. Becker was elected Librarian and Curator for 1928.

Plans were made for holding five exhibits in various parts of the city during Coin Week.

On motion made, seconded and carried, Mr. R. J. Heintz and Mr. Cecil J. Cale were duly elected to membership.

On motion the meeting was adjourned.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. on Monday evening, February 13, 1928, at 8 o'clock. The following members were present: Messrs. Lewis, George C. Blessing, K. G. Blessing, Noland, Schunke, Morgan, Becker, Gilroy, Heintz and Cale. Mr. Spaeth was a visitor. The meeting was called to order by the president.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion, Mr. Emerson Buel was duly elected to non-resident membership.

Mr. Lewis reported that he was holding an exhibit at the M. and T. Bank, at Main street and Fillmore avenue.

Mr. Schunke reported that he was holding an exhibit at his store, at Fillmore avenue and Sycamore street.

Mr. Noland reported that he was holding an exhibit at his store, at Main and Allen streets.

Mr. Spaeth extended to the Association an invitation from the Y. M. C. A. to hold an exhibit in the main lobby. Plans were made for this exhibit.

After the meeting several choice coins were sold and traded.

On motion the meeting was adjourned.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. on Monday, February 27th, 1928, at 8 P. M. The following members were present: Messrs. Noland, Heintz, Becker, K. G. Blessing, Gilroy and Schunke. Visitors present were Messrs. Walter P. Spaeth and Leif Hansen. The meeting was called to order by the president.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

It was reported that the exhibit held in the lobby of the Central Y. M. C. A. during the past week had attracted a great deal of attention and the members decided to leave the exhibit for another week.

On motion, Mr. Walter P. Spaeth and Mr. C. W. Mason were elected to membership.

Moved, seconded and carried that the offer of Mr. Spaeth, on behalf of the Y. M. C. A., to provide shelf space for the Association in the library of the Y. M. C. A. be accepted.

Mr. Schunke exhibited the Polish medal commemorating the one hundred and fifty years of friendly relations between the United States and Poland.

On motion the meeting was adjourned.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The ninety-second meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held Thursday evening, February 16th, 1928.

This was the night set for our fourth annual banquet, and accordingly, the club members and friends gathered at the Elks Temple and at 6.30 sat down to a banquet fit for a king.

Members present were: Messrs. Allen, Brisley, Dworkowski, Fratcher, Grinnell, Harwood, Hoare, Hudson, Hutchinson, Kay, Kier, Lodge, Livingston, Noyes, Powell, Rapp, Stehfest, Temple and Watson. Visitor, Mr. Barnett, of New York.

After partaking of the bountiful repast and the excellent refreshments, President Grinnell called the meeting to order.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications from Messrs. Newcomb, Gutttag, Christiansen and Zerbe, regretting their inability to attend the annual banquet, were read and placed on file.

Investigating committee on application of Lynn R. Noyes reported favorably and on motion he was duly elected to membership.

Secretary reported that we had placed a very fine exhibit in the Art Museum for Coin Week. We regret that we were not able to get more display cases, as we would have filled about twice the number that were supplied. The exhibit, however, is a very fine one and well worth examining.

On motion it was decided to remove the exhibit on Tuesday evening, February 21st.

Mr. Hoare reported that he had a fine exhibit for the week on display in the Dime Bank.

Mr. Camp reported he had placed a large exhibit of broken-bank notes in the bank at Grand Ledge, Mich.

Mr. Ball reported placing a fine exhibit in one of the stores in the north-west part of the city.

On motion, Dr. Kier was given a vote of thanks for securing the accommodations at the Elks Club for holding our annual banquet.

Mr. Kay, whose stories of his experience in business always hold everyone's attention, was called on and entertained us with a number of his experiences in detecting jewelry crooks. We are always glad to see Mr. Kay and hope he can meet with us oftener.

Mr. Fratcher, as well as a number of other members, entertained us with interesting and humorous stores.

Members present all voted that they had spent a most delightful evening and meeting was adjourned at 10.30.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The ninety-third meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building on Thursday evening, March 1st, 1928. Members present were: Messrs. Allen, Binder, Brisley, Dworkowski, Grinnell, Hanna, Heath, Helfrich, Hoare, Hutchinson, Huffsmith, Livingston, Lodge, Pilznienski, Powell, Rapp, Stehfest and Temple. Visitors: Messrs. Briarley and Muhlman.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The committee on the application of Mr. Wm. N. Huffsmith reported favorably and on motion he was duly elected to membership.

The committee on the application of Mr. John F. Pilznienski reported favorably and on motion he was duly elected to membership.

Bills amounting to \$9.50 were allowed and ordered paid.

A unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Clyde H. Burroughs, of the

Detroit Art Institute, and Mr. Ed Fox, chief of detectives, for their cooperation and assistance during Coin Week.

Application of Dr. P. E. Muhlman was received and referred to Messrs. Brisley and Hutchinson.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Grinnell: \$100 1882 brown back, Philadelphia National Bank note; \$5 1869 uncirculated legal tender.

Mr. Hoare: Collection of very fine medals.

Donations to Coin Cabinet were as follows:

Mr. Allen: Napoleon III medal.

Mr. Binder: Franklin-Montyon medal.

Meeting adjourned, after which a very interesting auction took place.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC CLUB—The Society met and dined at the Boston City Club February 20. Present: President Gifford in the chair; also Messrs. Boyle, Faelten, Wardner, Stafford, Wheeler, Davis, F. O. Brown, Comstock, Shepardson, C. W. Morse, Willey, C. H. Stearns and Pond.

After the reading of the secretary's report of the preceding meeting the evening was devoted to general conversation and exhibits.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Davis: Harrison and Tyler political badge, 1840.

Mr. Brown: Tetradrachm of Alexander the Great.

Mr. Boyle: Canberra florin, 1927.

Mr. Shepardson: United States silver dollar, 1798, in beautiful condition.

Mr. Stafford: U. S. A. bar cent; medal of 36th annual convention at Swampscott, Mass., of National Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Pond: Uncirculated set, No. 800, of Young's Hotel, Boston, scrip, 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, and 50 cents.

Mr. Stearns: Two counterfeit Pine Tree shillings and one counterfeit Pine Tree sixpence.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 109th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at the Hotel Brevoort, March 7. Members present were Messrs. Luttenberger, Cristobal, Rackus, Josephson, Unseittig, Cederlund, Kopicki, Miller, Baier, Wendt, Budvitis, Blomquist, Carlsen, Jackson, Mygatt, Brown, Mielcarek, Gammell, Wittenborn, Sternberg, Grant, Vogel, Golding, Collins, Davis, Kelly, McKinley, Lawless, Ciszewski, Strubinger and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by President Rackus.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Applications were received from the following: Alden F. Fields, E. A. Langstrom and H. L. Thornburgh, who were elected to membership.

A communication from Mr. M. P. Carey, one of the charter members of the Chicago Coin Club, but now of Los Angeles, Cal., enlightening us on the forming of a new coin club in that city. The old members of the Chicago Coin Club know that the club will be a success.

Mr. Harwood Frost, an invited guest and a collector for over 30 years, gave a very brief talk on collecting coins. He also spoke about his new work, a beautiful, illustrated book entitled "The Evolution of the Dollar." Mr. Frost presented the club with an autographed copy.

Mr. Davis gave an interesting talk and exhibit of large and small store cards and encased stamps, also two Potter Palmer notes. All of the pieces were issued by merchants doing business on Lake Street.

Mr. George Brown exhibited a large book of rubbings of Chinese coins. Only a man in love with his work could have the patience to do the job. George said to give the credit to a Mr. Gibbs.

Mr. Mielcarek spoke upon one of the medals he exhibited, a rare medal of Washington, Lafayette and Kosciuszko. Other exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Cederlund: Chinese temple and animal money; India, boat money; Ceylon, 1/48 rixdaler; Jamaica, 10 pence counterstamped G. R.; Gerona, Spain, obsidional; Malta, 3 picciolo, 1619, with 5 counterstamps, 1642; Venezuela, 1/4 real, with Arabic inscription; France, 15 sols, 1791, counterstamp T in round impression; Norway, Charles XIV, 1/2 skilling, 1824 over 1821.

Mr. Gammell: 34 half cents in very fine condition from 1797.

Dr. Luttenberger: Washington cents, large eagle, small eagle, togated

bust, Liberty and Security; Washington half dollar, restrike, in silver; Virginia half penny.

Mr. Josephson: Mint medal, Lincoln and Washington, and a copy of Heath's Counterfeit Detector.

Mr. Baier: 37 silver dollar-size coins of various countries.

Mr. Miller: 15 uncirculated crowns of Saxony of the fifteenth and sixteenth century.

President Rackus: Extra fine silver dollars of 1795 and 1802 and 17 denarii before Christ.

Mr. Lawless: Pine Tree shilling and Washington half cent, also a facsimile of the notice of the opening of the first mint at Philadelphia.

Mr. Collier: Florida, 1/24 real, 2 varieties; Rosa Americana, 3 varieties; New Jersey, 2 varieties; Fugio, Louisiana, Bar cent, Kentucky; 6 varieties of Washington, including half dollar, restrike, in silver, also Lord Baltimore cent electro.

Mr. Strubinger: Mexican, Carolus, 1774, 8 reals and real.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned, after which an auction sale was held.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—The 168th meeting was held on February 15th at the Northampton Club, Northampton, Mass. As there was no important business to come before the meeting, it was quickly adjourned and the members present, Messrs. Drowne, Bugbee, Kohler, Bigelow and Parsons with Mr. Charles H. Johnson, a visitor, motored to Hadley to inspect a very fine exhibit of Lincolniana at the Historical Room, Goodwin Memorial Library, put on by John E. Morse at the request of the Hadley Chapter of the D. A. R., in the afternoon and then open to the public from 7.30 to 9.00 in the evening. Part of his collection of Lincolniana consisted of old medals, silk badges, political and mourning, dating back to Lincoln's first campaign in 1860; over 200 varieties of Civil War envelopes, also political and mourning envelopes; rare old-time small-size photographs, including some originals by Brady, etc.; also a rare political banner of Lincoln and Hamlin, painted on old-fashioned white table oilcloth, found in 1908 under the eaves of a house which was being shingled at Silver Creek, N. Y., and purchased by him from Mr. S. W. Erdle in 1922. At the afternoon meeting guests from Northampton Chapter, D. A. R., were present and Rev. C. E. Holmes gave a brilliant and stirring address on Abraham Lincoln. In the evening members of the A. N. A. were present from Northampton, Easthampton, Holyoke, Springfield and Mount Tom.

A very old and rare photograph of Abraham Lincoln was displayed by Mr. Morse in the window of the Amherst Savings Bank, Amherst, Mass.

Mr. L. S. Drowne, another S. C. C. member, displayed in the window of O. T. Dewhurst's store, in Northampton, all the Presidential medals from Washington to Coolidge. In E. J. Gare & Son's window a complete set of U. S. cents, large and small, as well as a Philadelphia Centennial medal in wood; a Governor Clinton medal, the first chief executive of New York; also the celebrated Bennington medal. At the Northampton National Bank old U. S. silver dollars, including one of 1794, a very rare coin, and all dates up to 1804, also his Greek and Roman coins.

Mr. E. J. Bigelow had a very fine exhibit of several frames in the window of the First National Bank of Northampton, including a fine showing of U. S. fractional currency; broken-bank bills; Confederate bills and a beautiful specimen of the Chase \$1 greenback of 1862; also a good display of U. S. coins in copper and silver, Civil War cents, etc. He is also a member of the S. C. C.

Coin Week was undoubtedly a grand success in this locality.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.—A stated meeting of the Society was held by invitation of Mr. J. Henry Scattergood at the Union League on Monday, December 19, 1927, at 8.15 o'clock. Fourteen members were present and a number of guests. Meeting called to order by the President, Mr. David Milne.

The minutes of the meeting held November 28th were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The Curator of Numismatics reported no accession to the Cabinet since the November meeting.

The Committee on the Cohen Trust Fund was requested to report at the January, 1928, meeting.

Messrs. W. W. Longstreth, Howard Longstreth and F. D. Langenheim were appointed a committee on nominations to report at the January, 1928, meeting.

A memorial on the death of fellow-member George Vaux, Jr., was read. The Society here took a recess to listen to an address by Herman V. Ames, Ph. D., dean of the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania, on the "Public Career of Benjamin Franklin: A Life of Service," at the close of which and upon motion the thanks and appreciation of the Society were extended to Mr. Ames for his very interesting and scholarly address.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.—A stated meeting of the Society was held by invitation of Mr. David Milne at the Art Club on Monday, January 23, 1928, at 8.15 o'clock. Twenty-four members were present and a number of guests.

The minutes of the meeting held December 19, 1927, were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and ordered spread upon the minutes. The Curator of Numismatics reported the accession of four medals and the book of emergency paper money, containing 617 pieces, issued in Germany, Austria and other countries during the World War.

Chairman of Publication Committee reported copy ready for the printer. Mr. G. Alexander Davison was elected a resident member.

The election of officers and committees for 1928 was held and a committee to audit the Treasurer's report appointed.

On motion it was resolved that the name of the Charles J. Cohen Endowment Fund be changed, in accordance with the expressed wishes of Mr. Cohen, to the Publication Fund.

The Society here took a recess, and this meeting marking the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the Society, the President, Mr. David Milne, read an account of the Society, after which he introduced Mr. Felix E. Schelling, LL.D., who delivered an address on "Some Contemporary Picturings of the Stage and its Personnel in Shakespeare's Time," at the close of which and upon motion the thanks and appreciation of the Society were extended to Mr. Schelling for his very interesting and scholarly address.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The meeting came to order at 8.30 P. M., Tuesday, March 6, 1928, at Carnegie Institute, with President Marlier in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Kraft, Locker, Gaede, Parker, Manning, Roberts, Darlington, Goodrich, Cruthers and Gies.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Catalogues were received from Friederich Gebert, Nurnberg; Spink & Son, London; Adolph Hess Nachf., Frankfurt.

The following exhibitions were made:

Mr. Roberts: Fourteen Hard Times tokens.

Mr. Cruthers: Thirty-one U. S. and broken-bank notes, and 33 varieties of U. S. fractional currency.

Mr. Manning: U. S. dollars, 1864, 1865 and 1866; half dollars, 1794, H. No. 1, No. 3, No. 5, and 1860, S mint, and 1852; \$10 gold piece of 1801; \$3 gold pieces of 1881, 1883 and 1885.

Mr. Gaede: Twenty-five different foreign copper coins.

Mr. Parker: Two silver pieces, Bryan 16 to 1, and a Japan dollar.

Mr. Kraft: Two U. S. half dollars, 1794, H. No. 6 and No. 7, and 1795, H. No. 21.

Mr. Darlington: A French five-franc gold piece of 1859.

Mr. Marlier: Thirty ancient Roman Imperial first bronze, all in beautiful condition.

Mr. Gaede: Five bronze medals and plaques.

Mr. Gies: Gold quarter eagles, 1830 to 1839, inclusive; four 1795 cents, and four 1796 cents.

Committee of the medal reported progress.

The meeting adjourned at 9.50 to meet the first Tuesday in April.



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B. MAX MEHL.

THE LETTER.

New Orleans, La.,
March 1, 1928.

Dear Mr. Mehl:

As a new version of an old rhyme might have it—

"I opened your catalog late last night
And looked it all over by candle light.
By Dad! The whole make-up is fine
And Truth stands out in every line."

However, the above hardly expresses all I would like to say on the very splendid catalog you have gotten out and for which I must not only congratulate you but must also give you my sincere thanks for giving it the time and thought you must have expended to produce such a thorough and fair descriptive work covering my collection. No doubt this catalog will be appreciated and of great interest to many and I feel assured that the result of the sale will, through your business-like efforts, be not only a pecuniary success but will also result in numerous collectors obtaining rare and difficult-to-obtain specimens which will give them as much pleasure and instruction as the gathering together of these coins have been to me.

With kindest regards and again congratulations,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) D. THOS. REES.

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\$10 Bank of Augusta, C., Roman Senator, B, unc., uns.50
\$10 Bank of Augusta, C., Oglethorpe, g.40
\$10 Bank of Augusta, C., Ceres, f. ....	.40
\$10 Bank of Augusta, C., steamboat, uns., unc. ....	.75
\$20 Bank of Augusta, C., Justice, uns., unc. ....	.50
\$20 Bank of Augusta, R., Oglethorpe, f. ....	.50
\$20 Bank of Augusta, C., shield and eagle, uns., unc. ....	.50
\$20 Bank of Augusta, C., XX, uns., unc.	1.00
\$50 Bank of Augusta, C., Ceres, uns., unc. ....	.50
\$50 Bank of Augusta, C., spread eagle, uns., unc. ....	.75
\$50 Bank of Augusta, C., steamboat, uns., unc.	1.00
\$100 Bank of Augusta, R., Washington, uns., unc.	1.00
\$100 Bank of Augusta, L., Tecumseh, uns., unc.	2.00
\$1 Bank of the State of Ga., printed back, f. ....	.75
\$2 Bank of the State of Ga., Br. red back, f. ....	.75
\$5 Bank of the State of Ga., Br., C., Ceres, f. ....	.40
\$5 Bank of the State of Ga., Br., black and red, f. ....	.40
\$10 Bank of the State of Ga., Br., C., Commerce, g. ....	.50
\$10 Bank of the State of Ga., Br., black and red, f. ....	.50
\$20 Bank of the State of Ga., Br., C., spread eagle, g. ....	.60
\$20 Bank of the State of Ga., Br., black and red, v. f.	1.00
\$20 Bridge Company of Augusta, C., bridge, g.	2.00
50c. City Bank, Jan. 1, 1863, fair ....	.50
75c. City Bank, Jan. 1, 1863, fair ....	.50
\$1 City Bank, black and green, p. ....	.20
\$2 City Bank, TWO in red, g. ....	.75
\$2 City Bank, black and green, g.	1.00
\$5 City Bank, FIVE in red, f.	1.00
\$10 City Bank, 10 and 10 in red, g.	1.00
5c. Mechanics' Bank, Jan. 1, 1863, v. f. ....	.75
10c. Mechanics' Bank, Jan. 1, 1862, g. ....	.50
25c. Mechanics' Bank, Jan. 1, 1862, f. ....	.30
50c. Mechanics' Bank, Jan. 1, 1862, f. ....	.40
\$1 Mechanics' Bank, C., eagle, f. ....	.20
\$2 Mechanics' Bank, C., mechanic, v. f. ....	.30
\$5 Mechanics' Bank, C., Liberty, unc. ....	.30
\$10 Mechanics' Bank, C., eagle, unc. ....	.30
\$20 Mechanics' Bank, C., Goddess of the Sea, unc. ....	.30
\$50 Mechanics' Bank, C., primitive train, f.75
\$100 Mechanics' Bank, C., State arms, f.	1.00

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1808	over 7, Hazeltine 7, Fine	2.50
1808	Hazeltine 4, Prac. Unc.	2.50
1809	Hazeltine 1, Ex. Fine	1.25
1809	Hazeltine 2, Ex. Fine	1.25
1810	Hazeltine 2, Ex. Fine	1.25
1811	Hazeltine 2, Fine, \$1.00. Ex. Fine, \$2.00. Prac. Unc.	3.50
1812	Hazeltine 2, Prac. Unc.	1.75
1812	Hazeltine 3, Ex. Fine	1.25
1812	Hazeltine 4, Reverse badly upset, Prac. Unc.	2.00
1813	Hazeltine 4, Prac. Unc.	2.00
1814	over 13, Hazeltine 1, Prac. Unc.	2.50
1814	Hazeltine 5, Prac. Unc.	2.50
1815	Fine	5.00
1817	over 13, Hazeltine 1, Unc.	2.00
1817	Hazeltine 2, Fine	1.75
1817	Hazeltine 4, Ex. Fine, \$1.00. Unc.	1.75
1817	Hazeltine 7, Unc.	1.75
1818	over 17, Hazeltine 2, Prac. Unc.	2.00
1818	Hazeltine 4, Ex. Fine, \$1.25. Prac. Unc.	2.00
1818	Hazeltine 5, Brilliant, Purple, Unc., a beautiful coin	3.50
1818	Hazeltine 9, Ex. Fine	1.50
1818	Hazeltine 10, Unc.	2.00
1819	Hazeltine 3, Prac. Unc.	1.25
1819	Hazeltine 7, Unc.	2.00
1820	Hazeltine 3, Prac. Unc.	1.25
1821	Hazeltine 1, Ex. Fine, \$1.25. Brilliant Unc.	2.50
1821	Hazeltine 3, Brilliant Unc.	2.50
1822	Hazeltine 1, Prac. Unc.	1.50
1822	Hazeltine 4, Prac. Unc.	1.50
1823	Hazeltine 1, Prac. Unc.	2.00
1823	Hazeltine 2, Ex. Fine, \$1.00. Prac. Unc.	1.50
1823	Hazeltine 3, Unc.	1.50
1823	Hazeltine 6, Unc.	1.50
1824	Hazeltine 2, Prac. Unc., \$1.50. Brilliant Unc.	2.50
1824	Hazeltine 4, Prac. Unc.	1.50
1825	Hazeltine 2, Prac. Unc., \$1.50. Proof	5.00
1825	Hazeltine 7, Ex. Fine	1.25
1826	Hazeltine 5, Unc.	1.50
1827	Hazeltine 3, Unc.	1.50
1827	Hazeltine 6, Prac. Unc.	1.25
1827	Hazeltine 10, Prac. Unc.	1.25
1827	Hazeltine 12, Unc.	1.50
1828	Hazeltine 4, Brilliant Unc.	2.50
1828	Hazeltine 7, Unc.	1.50
1828	Hazeltine 8, Unc.	1.50
1828	Hazeltine 12, Prac. Unc.	1.25
1828	Hazeltine 7, Prac. Unc.	1.25
1828	Hazeltine 8, Prac. Unc.	1.25
1828	Hazeltine 10, Prac. Unc.	1.25
1829	Hazeltine 2, Prac. Unc.	1.00
1830	Hazeltine 5, Ex. Fine, .85. Unc.	1.25
1831	Hazeltine 1, Ex. Fine, .85. Unc.	1.25
1831	Hazeltine 2, Unc.	1.25
1832	Hazeltine 1, Unc.	1.25
1832	Hazeltine 2, Unc.	1.25
1832	Hazeltine 5, Unc.	1.25
1832	Hazeltine 6, Unc.	1.25
1833	Hazeltine 2, Unc.	1.25
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1834	Hazeltine 5, Unc.	1.25
1834	Hazeltine 6, Unc.	1.25
1834	Hazeltine 7, Unc.	1.25
1834	Hazeltine 8, Unc.	1.25
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1859, 1860, Brilliant Proof, \$1.75. Uncirculated	1.25
1861, Brilliant Proof, \$1.50. Unc., \$1.00. Very fine75
1861, O Mint, Unc., \$4.50. Very good	1.50
1862, Proof, \$1.50. Uncirculated	1.25
1862, Pattern in copper, God Our Trust, A.-W. 360, Br. Proof	5.00
1863, Proof, \$1.50. Very fine	1.00
1864, Proof, \$1.50. Very fine, \$1.25. Fine	1.00
1865, Proof, \$1.50. Fine	1.00
1866, Proof, \$1.50. Uncirculated, \$1.25. Very fine	1.00
1866, S Mint, No motto, Very fine	3.50
1867, Proof, \$1.50. Extremely fine, \$1.25. Fine .....	.75
1868, 1870, Proof	1.50
1869, Proof, \$1.50. Unc., \$1.25. Very fine, \$1.00. Fine .....	.75
1869, Pattern in copper, A.-W. 735. Brilliant Proof	5.00
1870, Pattern in silver, A.-W. 908. Brilliant Proof	7.50
1871, Proof, \$1.50. Uncirculated	1.25
1872, Proof, \$1.50. Unc., \$1.25. Very fine, \$1.00. Fine .....	.75
1873, Arrows, Proof, \$1.50. Ex. fine, \$1.25. Fine	1.00
1874, Proof, \$1.50. Uncirculated, \$1.25. Very fine	1.00
1875, Proof, \$1.25. Uncirculated, \$1.00. Very fine .....	.75
1875, S Mint, Proof, \$2.50. Uncirculated, \$1.25. Fine	1.00
1876, Proof, \$1.25. Uncirculated, 90c. Very fine .....	.75
1876, CC Mint, Ex. fine, \$2.00. Fine	1.25
1877, '78, '79, '80, '81, Proof	1.25
1877, CC Mint, Very fine	1.25
1877, S Mint, Proof, \$2.25. Uncirculated	1.25
1882, 1883, Proof	1.25
1884, '85, '86, '87, '88, Proof	1.25
1889, 1890, Proof	1.50
1893, '94, '95, '96, Proof	1.75
1892, 1893, Columbian, Proof, \$2.50. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.00
1915, Panama-Pacific, Brilliant early impression, Sharp wire edge	22.50
1915, Panama-Pacific, Uncirculated, brilliant	15.00
1918, Lincoln, Illinois Centennial. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.35
1920, Maine Centennial. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.65
1920, Pilgrim Tercentenary. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.15
1921, Missouri Centennial. Without star. Uncirculated, brilliant	7.50
1921, Missouri Centennial. With star. Uncirculated, brilliant	4.50
1921, Alabama Centennial, Without cross. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.65
1921, Alabama Centennial, With cross. Uncirculated, brilliant	2.25
1922, Grant Memorial. Without star. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.35
1922, Grant Memorial. With star. Uncirculated, brilliant	4.50
1923, Monroe-Adams. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.25
1924, Huguonot-Walloon Tercentenary. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.85
1925, Lexington-Concord. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.25
1925, Stone Mountain. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.25
1925, California Diamond Jubilee. Uncirculated, brilliant	2.25
1925, Fort Vancouver Centennial. Uncirculated, brilliant	3.50
1925, Norse-American Medal. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.25
1926, Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.75
1926, Oregon Trail. Philadelphia or San Francisco Mint. Unc., bril.	1.50
1927, Fort Bennington, Vermont. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.50

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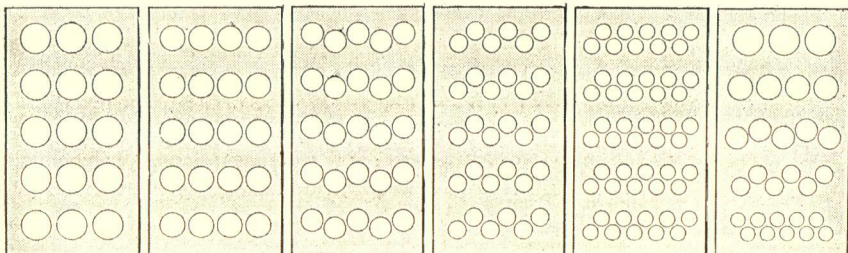
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